Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868. NUMBER 94.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Impeachment Trial—Evidence Closed on Both Sides—Adjournment of the Court till To-morrow—House Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1868.

SENATE.

The Court was opened in due form at 11 o'clock.

All the Managers were present.

In response to an inquiry of the Chief Justice, Mr. CURTIS stated the counsel for the President considered all their evidence closed.

Manager BINGHAM said the Managers might desire to place on the stand one or two witnesses who had been subpœnaed early in the trial, but who had not appeared hitherto.

The CHIEF JUSTICE was understood to say it would be proper to first obtain an order from the Senate.

Manager BINGHAM—I wish it to be understood I desire to consult my associates about it first. So far as the order is concerned, I take it for granted that the suggestion made at the time the evidence was closed on the part of the Managers, that it would be competent for us, without further order, if those witnesses should appear to introduce them on the stand. It is sufficient, because the Senate will recollect, although I have not myself referred to the journal, it was stated by my Associate Manager, Mr. Butler, in the hearing of the Senate, that we considered our case closed, reserving, however, the right of calling some other witnesses or offering some documentary testimony that might be obtained afterwards.

Senator JOHNSON—I am not sure I heard correctly the honorable Manager. I rise merely for the purpose of inquiring whether the Managers desire to have the privilege of offering any evidence after the argument begins.

Manager BINGHAM—As at present advised, I am not aware that the Managers have any desire of that sort. I wish to be understood by the Senate that there are one or two witnesses who are important on the part of the Managers, who were early subpœnaed on this trial, and although we have not been able yet to find them, we have been advised they have been in the Capital for the last forty-eight hours.

Senator YATES repeated the inquiry whether the Managers intended to offer testimony after the argument was commenced.

Manager BINGHAM—As at present advised we have no purpose of the sort. We do not know what may occur in the progress of the trial.

Manager BUTLER offered in evidence portions of the Journal of Congress of 1774 and 1775, relative to the drafting of the commission for Washington as General-in-Chief, and its form as issued. Also, a letter from Secretary of Treasury relating to the practice of that department in making *ad interim* appointments.

Mr. Randall was recalled, and produced a copy of the indictment of Mr. Blodgett.

Manager BUTLER offered Mr. Blodgett's answer to the notice of his removal.

Mr. EVARTS objected, saying Mr. Blodgett was not on trial.

Manager BUTLER was proceeding to state what the Managers proposed to prove, when

The CHIEF JUSTICE said it must be put in writing.

Manager BUTLER objected, and said the counsel had never before been interrupted in that way, and was going on, but

The CHIEF JUSTICE insisted on a compliance with his direction, and the offer was written.

The Managers offered to show that the indictment was procured by the disloyal enemies of Mr. Blodgett, that he was removed without a hearing, and that the action was not reported to the Senate, the office being an appointment of the President; also that Mr. Blodgett had always been friendly to the United States.

Mr. EVARTS argued it was not relevant to the case, but if it was wished to put Mr. Blodgett on trial, he was prepared to prove that the charges against him were true.

Manager BUTLER held that the paper was part of the record in the case and that Mr. Blodgett was forced into the rebel army, and that he had a right to defend his reputation. The evidence also tended to show the President's wilful violation of the law.

Mr. EVARTS briefly rejoined, and the offer being slightly modified, was submitted to the Senate and the evidence was refused admission without a division.

Mr. Randall stated he merely suspended Mr. Blodgett till he could be satisfied his offense was more than technical.

In answer to Senator Conness, witness said he had taken additional testimony on the subject.

Manager BUTLER offered an order placing General Sherman in charge of the Department of the Atlantic.

Mr. EVARTS objected, saying it was not in rebuttal of any evindence that counsel had introdnced.

Manager BUTLER maintained that it was part of the President's action at the time of the removal of Stanton, and was admissable under previous rulings; but before the vote was taken he withdrew the order and put in a schedule showing the number and pay of officers affected by the President's claim of power to remove at pleasure.

The Managers offered the nominations of General Sherman and General George H. Thomas to Brevet.

Mr. EVARTS objected, saying the evidence was not rebutting.

Manager BUTLER maintained the right of the Managers to continue to introduce evidence in chief.

Yeas and nays resulted fourteen to thirty-five, so the evidence was not received.

Manager BUTLER then announced the case on the part of the Managers was closed.

Mr. EVARTS made the same announcement, when

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had been honored by the Managers with the selection as the first to present the views of the Managers to the Senate. He requested that the Court would adjourn over until to-morrow, in order that he might have time to properly prepare himself to present to the honorable Senators.

Senator JOHNSON moved that the Court adjourn until to-morrow, but withdrew it.

Mr. EVARTS stated it was regarded as important by the defense that they should have the assistance of their associate, Mr. Stanbery, who was now convalescent and was confident that in two days he would gain sufficient strength to assist in the closing argument. If this expectation of Mr. Stanbery's should be disappointed, his associates would need the time to prepare properly to fill his place.

Manager LOGAN requested leave to file his argument which he said was now printed.

Senator SHERMAN submitted an order granting leave to Managers and Counsel to file arguments. It went over on objection.

On motion of Senator JOHNSON, the Court adjourned till Wednesday next, and the Senate went into executive session, and at two p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eleven.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to communicate to the House the names of all persons who applied for appointments in his department, the offices applied for, name of any member of Congress recommending the same, in what case the appointment has been directed by order of the Presideut, or by his Secretary, since the 20th of February, 1868.

Mr. STARKWEATHER desired to offer a resolution directing the Secretary to report the facts relative to the detention of the ship Sabine at New London, for political purposes, several days after she had been ordered away from said harbor, and asking for the correspondence between the Navy Department, Frederick Allen, James Dixon and the Democratic Town Committee of New London on the subject, &c.

Mr. NIBLOCK objected.

The House in Committee of the Whole proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

On their return the SPEAKER stated the House would meet to-morrow at noon for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. SCHOFIELD, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that no claim of British citizens for the proceeds of captured or abandoned property shall be allowed by the Court of Claims, or by any Executive Department, until the claims of citizens of the United States for spoliation by rebel cruisers fitted out by British citizens in British ports, shall be adjusted and provision made for their payment, and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. MOORHEAD introduced the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, the great loss of life and injury to persons by the recent railroad accidents and destruction of cars by fire, call loudly for a remedy, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the power and authority of Congress to make regulations in relation thereto, and if the power exists, then into the propriety of the Government appointing inspectors of the rails and other matter used in the construction of all cars for the carrying of passengers and the mails.

Mr. MAYNARD presented joint resolutions of the Tennessee legislature in relation to the navigation of the Tennessee River. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill to amend certain acts concerning the fleet officers of the Navy, which was referred to Committee on Naval affairs.

The SPEAKER laid before the House several executive communications, including one from the Secretary of the enterior enclosing a request from the Commissioner of Patents relative to the necessity of an increased force of clerks and provision for their accommodation.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury covering one from the Commissioner of Indian affairs in regard to the necessity of an early appropriation for the purpose of subsisting friendly Indians.

The House, by unanimous consent, referred back to the Committee on Printing the resolution to print forty thousand copies of Manager Butler's opening argument on the impeachment of the President.

Mr. PILE presented resolutions adopted by the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, concerning the Cental system. Referred to Committee on Coinage.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill making appropriation of $10,000 for defraying the expenses of impeachment, $40,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the Senate, and $17,000 for extra Capitol police.

Mr. WASHBURNE said the Committee had stricken out the other items of the bill and proposed to add $15,000 for the pay of laborers, who had had no money since last December.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, in noticing the item of $40,000, wanted to know whether that was "a cat in the meal tub?"

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that there was no "cat in the meal tub," and said he did not think the gentleman from Wisconsin would suppose that the Committee on Appropriations would improperly foist anything on the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE did not believe the gentleman would, but when unanimous consent was given for acting on this bill he did not want to be found in this dilemma.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he had been assured by the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the Senate that he had examined the items embraced in the appropriation one by one and found them correct.

Mr. SPALDING moved to strike out the $40,000 item. He did not believe they should appropriate money without knowing more about it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether it had been already ascertained that $15,000 is an adequate sum to pay all the expenses of the impeachment trial, or is this merely to strike the public mind as all the expense, merely for the sake of sugar-coating the pill?

The SPEAKER said the inquiry was not germain as yet.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in the course of further debate, stated one of the items, and a large one, was to pay the funeral expenses of Senator Foote, of Vermont.

Mr. SPALDING withdrew his motion.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—We on this side cannot decide whether this item of $10,000 is to pay all the expenses of impeachment, or a mere bagatelle, to be followed by ten times as much more.

Mr. WASHBURNE—If necessary, I would vote a hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—No doubt it would be used for that purpose.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I don't think it could be used for a better purpose, not illigitimate.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Does the gentleman say he would give $10,000 to obtain success, and if it was necessary to add ten times that sum he would vote it? and does he propose to affect the action of the Senate in that way?

Mr. WASHBURNE—Of course the gentleman from Wisconsin does not understand me as saying any such thing. The Senate, which is charged with trying the impeachment, wants ten thousand dollars. I do not know whether the amount is sufficient or not. They ask for it. I am for appropriating the money, and if a further amount is necessary, I will vote for that also.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Did not the gentleman say if he could make the impeachment trial a success he would vote one hundred thousand dollars?

Mr. WASHBURNE—I said ten times that much. I will say one hundred millions, if the gentleman would be better satisfied.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I did not suppose the gentleman could be so candid on this subject, I did not suppose that one hundred thousand dollars would be taken as the necessary sum. It is a mere bagatelle, for the purpose of making the public believe this is all the money necessary to pay the expenses of the trial, and the gentleman from Illinois admitted this when he said he would vote not only $10,000 but $100,000, and then added, with the approbation of his associates, that he would agree to vote one hundred millions. The sentiment is unworthy of the gentleman from Illinois, and unworthy of the House, when the trial is pending, that they would appropriate this large sum of money for the purpose of making impeachment a success. I would not give one dollar. Let the trial go on according to the rules of justice, unaffected by money. If the $10,000 is not appropriated to create the belief that this is all the money necessary, to meet the question let the country know what the expenses of the trial really are.

Mr. WASHBURNE—The gentleman did not misunderstand my purpose before the House, and cannot put his remarks on the country as coming from me. He may undertake to lecture the House and myself as to our duty, but I will not permit him to misrepresent. What I said was, if impeachment was a success, it would be worth a hundred millions to the country, and I believe so, in whiat it would save the country from the amount plundered from the Treasury by office holders and friends of the gentleman from Wisconsin and his party. It would be worth countless millions of dollars and the lives of loyal men of the South, who would be saved by thrusting a usurper and tyrant from the White House. That is what I said. The gentleman and the House will not misunderstand, but agree with the verdict of guilty, which I trust the Senate will render.

The bill then passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE offered a resolution inquiring for what reason guards are employed about the War Department. Objected to.

Mr. COBB offered a resolution authorizing the publication in the Capital of each State of a list of soldiers' claim agents holding funds received for an unnecessary length of time. Adopted.

Mr. BANKS then called up the bill in relation to the right of American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, submitted an amendment to exempt Ambassadors and other public Ministers and their servants from the provisions of the act.

Mr. BANKS said the Supreme Court of the United States had determined that Congress had no power in the premises.

The previous question was seconded—yeas seventy-one, nays twenty-five.

The main question was then ordered.

Mr. BANKS spoke briefly on the bill and yielded to Mr. ELLIOTT, who opposed giving the President such extraordinary powers as allowed by the bill.

After considerable debate the bill passed, amended, by a vote of ninety-nine ayes to five nays.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that he would to-morrow offer a resolution to recall the impeachment and withdraw all proceedings.

Mr. STARKWEATHER again offered his resolution, which had been objected to.

At the suggestion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, words "to the detriment of public service" were stricken out, and it was adopted. Adjourned.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1868.

FREEDMEN AGENTS AND POLITICS.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Buchanan, commander of Fifth Military District, and assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana, has issued an order forbidding agents of the Bureau taking any active part in politics. He having received information that certain agents were so engaged, has directed that they cease to meddle in any manner with politics, or forward their resignations. An agent failing to comply with this order will be summarily dismissed.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

General Grant this morning received a dispatch from General Canby, commanding the Second Military District, announcing that in twelve districts, registering 59,000 votes, partial returns from the poll lists gave 26,000 votes polled. A partial canvass of the returns, unofficial, from nine districts, give 15,636 for the Constitution and 5,747 against it. The heavy rains have so much impeded travel that these returns are mainly from points at or near the telegraph lines.

ARMY OFFICER RETIRED.

Horatio Bridge, Paymasier in the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, has been retired under the law of Congress retiring officers at sixty-two years. Three promotions in the pay department necessarily follow.

—The result of the recent iron experiments at St. Louis are attracting wide attention. Parties in New York, Buffalo, Chicago and other places are making critical inquiries into the matter with a view of engaging in the manufacture and sale of iron there. Reliable authority says gentlemen who have recently had all the machinery for two furnaces made in Chicago, with the design of putting them up in Indiana, are now seriously thinking of erecting them at St. Louis. The local press strongly urge a generous parley on the part of iron and coal and real estate owners, arguing that such a course alone will induce investment of capital from abroad.

—A Rio Janeiro letter of date March 9th, says the following is a Brazilian account of late war operations: On the 19th of February six Brazilian armor plated ships forced the passage of the Humaita, which was defended by 180 pieces of artillery. Three ships remained before Tagi, which was occupied by the Brazilians. Two others ascended as far as Assuncien, which they found evacuated. On the same day Marshal De Caxias, with 6,000 men, carried at the point of the bayonet a redoubt north of Humaita, capturing fifteen cannon. The losses in killed, wounded and prisoners amounted to 1,600 men.

—In the Supreme Court of New York, special term, before Judge Barnard, yesterday, the Erie Railroad matter came up in the cases against Alex. N. Diven, Bancroft Davis, Jay Gould, Skidmore and Thompson respectively. Judge Barnard decided the testimony should be taken in all the cases together. Belden, of Fiske, Belden & Co., declined to answer at what time he endorsed the certificates of the Erie stock, on the ground that it would criminate himself. Judge Barnard decided it was a proper question. On his still declining he granted six commitments, each of thirty days, and the Court adjourned.

—Mexican advices by steamer to San Francisco state that Gen. Corona had arrived at Sinalo and assumed command of the Military forces acting against Martinez and had issued a proclamation calling on the people to sustain him in putting down the malcontents and restoring the legally constituted authorities.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The Clerkenwell Outrage—Trial of the Accused—Re-Assembling of Parliament—Review of Troops in Ireland.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRIAL OF THE CLEKENWELL FENIANS.

LONDON, April 20.—In the case for the prosecution, in the trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners, the Attorney General stated he expected to prove that the crime of murder had been committed upon the person of a woman, one of the victims of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention; that this explosion was directly brought about by the prisoners at the bar, four of whom the testimony found were members of a Fenian organization; that the said explosion was a part of a plot to aid the escape of Burke, a Fenian leader, confined in said House of Detention; that in the confusion produced by the explosion, Burke was to make his escape; that a fund of money was raised at a Fenian meeting in Holborn to provide for the expenses of the conspiracy; that all the prisoners in the Court were immediately concerned in the attempt, except perhaps, the woman Ann Justice, but that the prisoners Barrett and Murphy joined at a late date in the conspiracy; that a man named Falon, who had not yet been arrested, was known to have bought the powder for the use of the conspirators. The Attorney General continued: The execution of the plot was fixed for the 12th of December. Burke was to be warned of the lighting of the fuze outside by a ball which was to be thrown over the wall into the prison yard, where it was expected he would be taking exercise with other prisoners; but the attempt failed on that day. On the following day the fuse was lighted by Barret himself, and the conspirators succeeded in producing the unfortunate explosion which caused the murder for which they are now on trial. A short time before this event, the woman, Ann Justice, was seen talking with the Desmonds, and she was arrested after the explosion while flying from the scene in their company. The learned counsel concluded by announcing that Vaughn and Mullaney, accomplices in the crime, had become Queen's evidence, and would give their testimony before the Court; but he warned the jury against accepting their evidence as conclusive, unless sustained by the other witnesses produced by the Crown.

Witnesses for the prosecution were then called and formal testimony was taken as to the nature of the wounds received by the deceased. Mullaney was then sworn. He testified that all the male prisoners were regular members of the Fenian organization; that Barret was a Fenian Head Centre, and held frequent consultations with Murphy, who was an active agent in the affair; that all the prisoners at the bar were well acquainted with the plot and its details, and Barret had boasted of being the man who fired the train. In the course of his testimony the witness referred to an important letter, written in invisible ink, and addressed to Murphy.

Inspector Thompson swore Murphy could not be found, but that the letter spoken of was from Burke and contained the plot to effect his escape.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow. The Court room was crowded with spectators until adjournment, and the most intense interest is taken in the trial by the people, especially the inhabitants of Clerkenwell.

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 20. Parliament reassembled this evening, but after a short sitting adjourned until to-morrow. The proceedings in both Houses were unimportant.

REVIEW OF TROOPS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, April 20.—A grand review of forces in and around this city took place today in Phoenix Park. The troops were under command of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince of Wales was present with a large and brilliant staff, and reviewed the troops, who were all clad in new uniforms, and made a fine appearance. The display attracted vast crowds of people, who covered the elevated grounds and buildings in the vicinity.

ARRIVED OUT.

GLASGOW, April 20.—The steamer Acadai arrived yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 20.—The steamer Hansa arrived this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 20—*Evening.* — Consols, 93¾@93½. American securities unchanged.

FRANKFORT, April 20—*Evening.*—Bonds firmer at 75½@75⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—*Evening.*—Cotton quiet at a slight decline; uplands, 12½d.; to arrive, 12⅝d.; Orleans, 12½d. Corn, 39s. 6d, for red. Wheat. 114s. 6d. Naval stores dull. Petroleum dull. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, April 20.—Cotton firmer and advanced; tres ordinaire, 151d.; to arrive, 148d.

River News.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The weather is cloudy and chilly. The river has fallen three feet in the past twenty-four hours, and there is now thirty-five feet water in the channel, and sixty-seven under the bridge for passing steamers. Business is quite dull. The only arrival outside of the regular packets was the Kate Putnam, and the only departure the same boat for Pittsburgh.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—The weather is cloudy and cool. The river is rising steadily. Departed: Belle Lee, for New Orleans, and Lexington, for St. Louis, last night; Belle of Memphis, for St. Louis, to-day.

Georgia Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, April 20.—The election is progressing quietly and there is much enthusiasm with both parties. There was a large negro vote to-day. Bullock is ahead in the city. Gordon's friends are not generally voting. It is said that at Marietta one hundred and eighty negroes formed in line and voted for Gordon.

The Canada Assassination.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, April 20.—Rumors prevailed yesterday that the Goverament was in possession of information respecting the Fenian conspiracy to assassinate M'Gee, that the conspirators, forty in number, drew lots and the execution of the deed fell to Whelan.

—The *Evening Journal*, a daily started at Sandusky, Ohio, the first of January last, has suspended publication on account of not being able to gain admission into the Western Press Association.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

On the opening of Court this morning, the case of J. M. Brush and J. A. Butler, Executors of Margaret Kerr vs. David McKnight, was taken up. This was a *sci. fa.* on a mortgage. The jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of $375.

Buffum & Kehew vs. Henry Rosenback. This was an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,044 71.

The next case taken up was that of Frederick Kauff vs. Frederick Quigg. Action on a book account. On trial.

A motion for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel in the case of Hugh Wallace vs. Executors of David Sproull, deceased.

The following is the trial list for to-day.

157. Sinclair vs. White.

159. Building and Loan Association vs. Jacoby, et al.

164. Gilliland vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co.

165. McClinton vs. P. Ft. W. and C. R. R. Company.

166. Beard vs. McClurg.

168. Ardesco Oil Company vs. Richardson, et al.

169. Markel vs. Sellers, Canfield & Co.

171. Selk vs. Sheddon.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

John Duncan and Peter Wickline, convicted last week of assault and battery, were on Monday morning called up for sentence. There were two counts in the indictment, one for felonious assault and battery, and the other for simple assault. The prisoners were acquitted of the felony, and found guilty of assault and battery. The Court sentenced the defendants to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs of prosecution.

John Mealy was arraigned upon a charge of false pretenses. Thomas J. Campbell appeared as prosecutor. He testified that on the 1st of October, 1867, the defendant came to his grocery store on Tunnel street, and obtained a sack of flonr, a quantity of bacon, and some other articles, valued in all at twenty-eight dollars, upon the strength of the representation that a man named Robert Coward owed him one hundred dollars. Witness had ascertained that said representation was false, and had found it impossible to collect the debt. By the defense it was claimed that the prosecutor had opportunities of knowing that the representations made by the defendant were false, and therefore a case had not been made out. The Court charged otherwise. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

The next case called was that of Michael Connelly, indicted on oath of John O'Riley for the larceny of a pair of pants, valued at seven dollars. The prosecuting witness is proprietor of a clothing store on Liberty street. The testimony of witnesses for the Commonwealth went to show that the prisoner with two other men went into the store of Mr. O'Reiley, on the afternoon of the 25th of last March, and while one of his companions was looking at some clothing, under pretense of a desire to purchase, Connelly adroitly placed a pair of pants under his coat. One of the clerks, who had been watching his movements, detected the theft, and deprived the alleged thief of the stolen goods. In reply to the question of how he came by the property, Connelly stated that he did not know. The defence called the companions of the prisoner, who testified that they did not see him commit the larceny. They also testified to his good character for honesty. Verdict, guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Sentenced to three months in the county jail.

Minerva Ann Johnson was arraigned upon an indictment containing two counts, the first charging her with keeping and maintaining a disorderly house, and the second with keeping a bawdy house, at No. 107 Webster street, Sixth ward. Mrs. Matilda Greenagle, the prosecuting witness, testified that she resided in the same house with the defendant; at all hours of the day and night men were seen going to and coming out of the house; men were also heard to enter and remain there all night. No witnesses were called by the defense. Verdict not guilty, and defendant to pay the costs.

Catharine Bryson was placed on trial, charged with stealing a ten dollar note from Mrs. Rebecca Harding. The prosecutrix keeps a small store on Pennsylvania avenue. Her testimony made it appear that some weeks ago the prisoner came into her store and purchased a ball of yarn, tendering in payment therefor a ten dollar note. After she had received the proper change the prisoner produced another ten dollar note for which she desired small notes. Apparently a *third* note, also of the denomination of ten dollars, was displayed by the prisoner, who asked that it, too, might be changed. Upon an examination of her cash assets the prosecutrix discovered that one of her "tens" had disappeared, or, rather, that she only had two "tens," when, as she thought, she should have three. Major Brown, counsel for the defence, claimed that no larceny had been proved, inasmuch as the prosecutrix had not sworn that she received more than two notes. The ten dollar note alleged to have been stolen, the prosecutrix never had in her possession. The jury acquitted without leaving the box.

Jacob Born, keeper of a hotel on the Perrysville plank road, was placed on trial for selling liquor on Sunday. A. J. Higby, the prosecuting witness, testified that on Sunday, December 15th, 1867, he went to Born's house, accompanied by a brother of witness, and the brother bought and paid for a drink of whiskey. The defense called a witness who testified that the liquor was procured without the knowledge of Mr. Born. Not concluded at adjournment.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The following is the trial list for to-day.

54. Day vs. Ellison.

53. R. J. Covie vs. Allegheny Fertilizing Company.

65. Commonwealth ex. rel, Elizabeth McKinny vs. Lucinda Stewart.

67. Eisele vs. Leopold Sahl, Sr.

1. Frazier Bros. vs. Coulter et al.

4. McRoberts & Co. vs. Taylor.

12. Stultz vs. Shale.

14. Myers vs. Myers, Hopper & Co.

Those Bones.

The *Chronicle* need not have wasted its ammunition in exploding the bone sensation which originally appeared in the "oldest daily." We never deal in sensations, and feel that we but did our duty in directing attention to the cargoes of bones gathered from Southern battle fields which arrived at bone-boiling establishments in this city. The investigation by Mayor Blackmore shows that our suspicions that the remains of our gallant dead might have been disturbed by the bone hunters, were without ground, and we are very glad to announce that fact Doubtless had there been a single skull found, our sensitive friend of the *Chronicle* would have discovered "its exact resemblance" to some "distinguished rebel" who once figured in his "acquaintance."

Allegheny Bible Society—Twenty-Eighth Anniversary.

The twenty-eighth anniversary meeting of the Allegheny Bible Society was held Monday evening, April 20th, in the First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. T. Pressly, after which the congregation sang the 78th Psalm. Rev. Dr. Pressly then read a portion of the Scriptures, after which Rev. A. A. Hodge offered up an eloquent and fervent prayer for the success of the Society.

The annual reports of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer were then read, after which the congregation sang the ninety-third psalm.

Rev. A. M. Mulligan delivered an address to the Society. Subject—"The Times we Live in and What they Demand."

Next in order was the election of a new Board of Managers for the year commencing May 1st, 1868. The following named gentlemen were elected:

First U. P. Church—W. J. Sawyer, J. Patterson, J. White.

Second U. P. Church—W. P. Bell, J. L. Robertson, W. M. Bell.

Third U. P. Church—Joseph Fairly, Alex. Chambers, J. W. Arrott.

Fourth U. P. Church—D. Dennison, J. Leech, Jr., A. Hamilton.

Fifth U. P. Church—J. White, W. K. McGunner, John Beggs.

First Presbyterian Church—J. R. Hill, James Miller, J. C. McCombs.

Central Church—Wm. Semple, J. M. Crider, S. B. Stewart.

North Church—M. M'Mullen, Jno. Miller, Hugh M'Elhenny.

Reformed Church—(Dr. Sproul's)—Wm. Martin, Jno. Eakin, Jas. Boggs.

Reformed New School—Rev. J. M'Millan, W. J. Gill, Jno. B. Wills.

Sandusky Street Baptist Church—M. B. Sloan, L. H. Eaton, F. Terrance.

English Evangelical Lutheran Church—Lewis Hay, B. Hickert, Edward Smith.

German Reformed Church—Geo. Reiter, D. S. Diffenbacher, J. H. Mowan.

Methodist Protestant Church—Jno. McCleary, Jno. K. Brown, Geo. F. Cowley.

Disciples Church—M. Spangler, C. Stanton, Jas. E. Strickler.

Presbyterian Church, Manchester—Rev. M. Wright, B. A. Sampson, Jno. Forman.

U. P. Church, Manchester—Rev. Dr. Clark, Addison Lysle, Jno. Given.

Union Methodist—Jonathan Gallaher.

At the close of the election, Rev. W. H. Locke delivered an address, subject "The Bible and its adaptation to the wants of Man."

The 78th Psalm was then sung by the congregation, after which Rev. Dr. Eels addressed the Convention.

The Doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," was then sung by the entire congregation, after which the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Clark, when the Society adjourned.

That Grand Sale.—This afternoon at two o'clock will commence the grand sale of fine triple plated silver ware and fancy French parlor clocks, at the auction house of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street. The sale to be continued in the evening. Chairs will be provided for ladies and gentlemen who attend either the afternoon or evening sale. In the stock which will be on exhibition all morning will be found two of the most elaborate and elegant clocks under shade ever brought to this city, which are well worthy of examination. The order for the sale of all these goods is peremptory and great bargains may safely be anticipated.

The Academy of Music, judging from the appearance of the diagram yesterday afternoon, will be filled on the 23d and 24th with the amateurs of music in Pittsburgh. The expenses necessary to a complete production of the *Stabat Mater* are so heavy, that the great work of Rossini may not be performed again for a long time. M'lle de Lussan may never visit our city again. Those who have not secured their seats should do so soon, bearing in mind that owing to the short distance from the stage to the extremity of the parquette and dress circle, all seats in the Academy of Music are really good to the eye as well as to the ear.

Fire.—A slight fire occured about twelve o'clock last night in the grocery store of James Irwin, on Liberty street, near Diamond alley. It appears that several pine boxes had been carlessly left near the stove, in which there was fire, and in consequence of the proximity to it ignited. The alarm was given from box five, to which the Fire Department responded promptly and extinguished the flames before any serious damage was done. The Central bell at the tower, it seems, is out of order, as it only struck one blow instead of five.

Temperance Meeting.—The fifth of the course of lectures before the Allegheny Temperance League will be delivered this evening in the Third U. P. Church, Ridge street, by Rev. Joseph Kerr. Subject—What are the effects of intemperance on the church and the world?

Notary Public Appointed.—John A. Floyd has received, from the Governor, an appointment as Notary Public. He received his commission yesterday.

—The New Orleans *Republican* of the 18th reports the assassination of several prominent Republicans in different parts of Louisiana. Others have been hunted and driven into the woods. The colored candidate for the legislature in Ouachita Parish was killed.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, April 20.—Flour—spring is in good demand at an advance; sales of 5,000 bbls city ground spring at $10,50a11. Wheat steady; sales of 800 bush Minnesota spring at $2,30; 1 car load Milwaukee Club at $2,36; one car white Ohio at $2,90. Corn dull; sales of 1 car load new on track at $1,05; 1,200 bush old at $1,06 in store. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley unsettled and nominal. Mess pork inactive at $26,50. Bacon; 16,000 pounds hams and shoulders sold at $17¼c for former and 13c for latter. Lard, 17¾c.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Cotton firm at 31c; receipts, 453 bales; exports, 833 bales. Flour dull; superfine $8,00@8,50. Pork $28. Bacon; Shoulders 13½c, clear Sides 18c. Bulk Meats; Shoulders 12¼c, clear Sides 16½@16¼c. Lard 18@19c. Corn $1. Oats 83c. Hay $17. Bran $34.

Detroit Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, April 20.—Flour; superior buoyant at $13a13,25; choice amber quiet at $12. Wheat; white very firm, at $2,95 for No. 1, with an upward tendency. No 2 in improved request at $2,69a2,70.

San Francisco Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Flour; in consequence of heavy receipts the market was depressed and prices declined; extra, $7,75; superfine, $7,00. Wheat; good shipping, $2,40@2,45. Legal Tenders 72

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

"They would scarcely believe him when he told them that, when in Thurso, some time ago, he on one occasion saw six hundred people asleep in church."—*Speech of Dr. Guthrie.*

O'er their devoted head
While the law thunder'd,
Snugly and heedlessly
Snored the six hundred.
Great was the preacher's theme:
Screwed on was all the steam;
Neither with shout nor scream
Could he disturb the dream
Of the six hundred.

Terrors to the right of them,
Terrors to the left of them,
Terrors in front of them—
Hell itself plundered
Of its most awful things,
Weak-minded preacher flings
At the dumb founded.
Boldly he speaks and well;
All on deaf ears it fell;
Vain was his loudest yell
Volley'd and thunder'd;
For caring—the truth to tell—
Neither for heaven or hell,
Snored the six hundred.

Still, with redoubled zeal,
Still, he spoke onward,
And, in a wild appeal,
Striking with fist and heel—
Making the pulpit reel,
Shaken and sundered—
Called them the church's foes,
Threatened with endless woes—
Faintly the answer rose
(Proof of their sweet repose,)
From the united nose
Of the six hundred.

L'ENVOY.

Sermons of near an hour,
Too much for human power;
Prayers, too, made to match
(Extemporaneous batch,)
Wofully blundered;
With a service of music
Fit to turn every pew sick—
Should it be wondered?
Churches that will not move
Out of the ancient groove
Through which they have flound'red,
If they will lag behind
Still must expect to find
Hearers of such a kind
As the six hundred.

EPHEMERIS,

—The Kansas Pacific Railroad owns 35 locomotives.

—There are forty miles of sewers in the city of Detroit.

—A public art institution is to be established in Dublin.

—The ice in Lake Champlain broke up on Thursday.

—Louisville has a larger list of big incomes than Chicago.

—Janauscheck is going back to Europe about the first proximo.

—Chickering's ware rooms are decorated with a fine bust of Liszt by Ball.

—Bismarck has been made an hereditary member of the Chamber of Nobles.

—Mrs. Morris, the wife of the American Minister at Constantinople, is dead.

—The English Prince Arthur is to make a journey through Italy and the East.

—Work on the new Custom House at St. Paul. Minn., was resumed last week.

—Twenty-five Pittsburghers arrived at the Philadelphia hotels on Friday night.

—Basil Duke was chief mourner at Gen. Morgan's latest funeral in Lexington, Ky.

—Thirty-two books a day was the average number published last year in Germany.

—W. H., son of the great Gladstone, has entered Parliament and made his first speech.

—The Bostonians have come to the conclusion that Janauscheek is the superior of Ristori.

—Lobsters and milk, in unlimited quantities, killed a colored man in New Haven last week.

—The Zulla and Western Railroad is the name of the new British army line in Abyssinia.

—A Catholic Library Association has been organized in Chicago with J. J. Brass, Esq., as President.

—Lotta is showing Cleveland people how Dickens might have improved upon the Marchioness.

—The Richings English Opera Troupe began a short season in Philadelphia yesterday evening.

—There are 21,000 deaf mutes in England and the government does not provide for their education.

—Eggs are sold by the pound in some parts of Massachusetts, but purchasers are sold by the dozen.

—Earl Derby is spending the month of April and May in the villa of the Duke of Bucclench at Cannes.

—Col. Jacques, the hero of one of Edmund Kirk's romances, is now a life insurance agent in Arkansas.

—Somebody says that the fountain in A. T. Stewart's new store is for the purpose of washing the cash boys.

—Romero has accepted a convent valued at $100,000 in lieu of the pay due him as Minister to the United States.

—The first stone of the Keble College, at Oxford, will be laid by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 25th inst.

—The Canadian Parliament has concluded to argue the propriety of giving Mrs. D'Arcy Magee an annuity of £4,500.

—Blanche Butler is said to look so little like her father, the General, that she is the most beautiful woman in Washington.

—"Death on the Railway" was the subject of a sensation sermon preached in a Lutheran church in Philadelphia on Sunday.

—The Brooklyn Common Council proposes to import English sparrows. These little birds are the best scavengers in Europe.

—At least 1,000,000 volumes changed hands at the recent seven-day's book sale, which closed on the 14th inst. in New York.

—Who ever invented the phrase about winter lingering in the lap of spring, deserves the thanks of about twenty of our exchanges.

—Charlotte Thompson's mother died on the first of April. She was almost what Mrs. Partington would call a centurion.

—The repertoire of the Italian Opera, in London, has become the most extensive of the Italian Opera houses in Europe. It includes 39 operas.

—Four hundred and fifty-eight horse fairs are held annually in Russia, in two hundred and forty different places.

—The copyright of the song "Shells of the Ocean," sold in London recently for $1,425, which is pretty well for a mere song.

—The man who dislikes change says that he never gets used to writing 1867 until it is time to write 1869, and so he has to skip every other year.

—The Danish professor Sinding has published a card denying the truth of the statement that the dead languages will not be taught in the Cornell University.

—A company of English and Belgian capitalists are establishing a bank in Honduras. The commerce of the Republic is also to be fostered and increased by the same company.

—The May number of Lippincott's magazine is the best that has yet appeared of that publication, and yet the names of the authors are almost, if not entirely, unknown to fame.

—*Basil* thinks that about these times, judging by the gloomy way in which business men talk, "there is a *tight* in the affairs of men which does not lead on to fortune, no matter when taken.

—The Chicago *Post* suggests that the owners of vessels should be obliged by law to make the decks and upper works of passenger ships fire-proof by a well known chemical process.

—There are two millions of inhabitants in Japan, every one of whom can read, and not one of whom is a beggar or a drunkard. European and American civilization will, however, soon put a stop to this standing reproach.

—Mr. Winwood Ready, whose pleasant attack on Paul Du Chaillu amused everybody so much, excepting, of course, the French traveller, is about to return once more to his African explorations.

—The Pope blessed the Prince Imperia on the occasion of his first communion on Easter morning. Telegraph wires were laid down to the rear of the high altar in *Notre Dume*, so that the blessing came at precisely the right moment.

—A party of Louisvillans went last week on a shooting excursion to Indiana, were gone several days and on their return had a game supper. The whole party succeeded in killing one snipe and one squirrel, which were very elegantly served up.

—A manufactory belonging to the Messrs. Kleeman & Co. was burned on Saturday in Chicago, It contained 53 billiard tables, most of which were quite ready for shipment. The loss was some $40,000, on which there was an insurance of $9,000.

—The Bostonians are stricken with wonder because Janauscheck will not remain any longer in the hub. She can't be convinced that Boston is the earthly realization of Paradise, and the people in Boston are so praiseworthily contented that they think she is wrong.

—English papers, thinking that the steam man is, or may become an invention of great importance, have begun already to assert that it was patented long ago in England. This little joke has become so stale from constant airing, that if it came from any one but pleasant old John Bull we should be forced to consider it an atrocious bore.

—A Massachusetts paper, sneering at the infinitesimal proportions of one of the New England States says "if a single Mayflower blooms in Rhode Island it can be scented all over the State." This is, however, nothing to Boston where if a man finds out that an ancestor of his had anything to do with the Mayflower he thinks the news of enough importance to send it all over creation.

—An Indian family at Eagle River, Michigan, has been so reduced as to be obliged to eat three horses which were almost necessary to their existence in another way. Extremes meet. While these poor wretches were thus devouring their friends, the wealthiest of European aristocracy were eating horses for the purpose, if possible, of awakening their pampered appetites to a new sensation.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* objects to the stringent bounds set down by some critics who would have none but perfectly refined and elegant literature, and winds up thus: "Man cannot live by Herbert Spencer and Ruskin alone. He needs also Artemus Ward and Mark Twain! and there are, doubtless, those (though we never meet them) to whom the productions of Jeemes Pipes are palatable prog."

—We scarcely dare repeat to our readers the assertion so often already made, that in our opinion the *Northern Monthly* is the very best magazine published in America, for it is a fact known to every one who reads it. But we think the May number is especially excellent, and we are sure that that large portion of the public which objects to the doctrines of total abstinence will as thoroughly enjoy the article entitled "The proper use of stimulant and narcotics," as every one undoubtedly will enjoy the leading article in the magazine on the "Greenback Era."

—Many people (we might with no very great impropriety say most people) delight in saying disagreeable things about their friends, behind their backs, not thereby meaning anything spiteful, although often doing an immensity of harm to persons whom they really respect. Gossip is not conversation, and there are ten gossipers for every one person who can converse. If every one would, when inclined to gossip, remember what Mrs. Lorripper said, there would be fewer scandalous stories, without foundation in truth, floating fatherless but not unknown about the world. Mrs. Lorriper's remark was "There's good in all of us, if we only knew where it was in some of us."

—The police difficulty at Louisville will undoubtedly be brought to an issue to-day. The Police Commissioners have received their commissions from the Governor, and have already sworn in the majority of their force. To-day they will demand from the Mayor the surrender of the stations and withdrawal of the old force.

DENTISTRY.

$8. ONLY $8.
A FULL SET OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH FOR EIGHT DOLLARS.
FULL UPPER AND LOWER SET FOR $12.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED.
ALL WORK WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
LAUGHING GAS FREE OF CHARGE, AT
QUINCY A. SCOTT'S
Steam Dental Establishment,
278 PENN STREET, 3D DOOR ABOVE HAND.
N. B.—As DR. SCOTT is a licensee under the Goodyear Patents, he will not make any "new (bogus) rubber" sets, but will continue to manufacture the genuine article—VULCANITE. mh23:d&T

GAS FIXTURES.
GAS FIXTURES
AND
Chandeliers,
FOR GAS AND OIL.
Just received, the finest and largest assortment ever opened in this city.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET, COR. VIRGIN ALLEY.
mh24:n22

DRY GOODS.
87. MARKET STREET. 87.
SPRING OPENING!
AT
THEODORE F. PHILLIPS',
(Successor to J. M. Burchfield & Co.)
SPRING DRY GOODS.
SPRING DRY GOODS.
SPRING DRY GOODS.
MR. PHILLIPS respectfully announces that the extensive alterations to his
RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE
Are completed, and his establishment is NOW OPEN. He offers an entirely
New Stock of Dry Goods,
For Spring and Summer Wear, at the lowest Eastern Case Prices.
ap3: 87....MARKET STREET....87.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
ap6:n23

AT DENNISON & HECKERT'S,
27 Fifth Street.
PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8 cents and upwards.
ALL LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, for 35 cents and upwards.
WATCH AND WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS.
HOSIERY, in all grades and at all prices.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.
ALL OUR GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
fe10

CRACKER BAKERIES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
And every variety of
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.
S. S. MARVIN,
91 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
TRY THEM. mh24
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker and Biscuit Factory,
317 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
CONFECTIONERY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE THE QUEEN,
QUEEN OF THE WASH-TUB.
A HOUSE CLEANER; A CLOTHES WASHER;
A STAIN REMOVER;
A SPOT ERADICATOR; A COLOR RESTORER;
Cheaper than Soap. Sold in Bottles by all respectable Grocers. Indorsed by the first families of Allegheny county. Manufactured by the
HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 136 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated
COPLEY POT CLAY.
Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. During fifteen years' use of this Clay, we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market, we having secured an average stand of SIX, EIGHT and TEN MONTHS. We will furnish receipes for the proportion of the mixture af this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.
DITHRIDGE & SON,
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
Washington Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened all shades of
BULLION AND RISTORI FRINGES,
BUGLE GIMPS AED FRINGES,
At very low prices. ap11

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street,
Now offer the most elegant line of
HAMBURGS
Ever opened in Pittsburgh, to which they especially invite the attention of their customers. The designs are nearly all new and original, and about ONE-FIFTH LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.
ap11

AT EATON'S,
No. 17 Fifth Street.
New Parasols,
Straw Goods,
And Flowers,
JUST OPENED.
ap9

PERFECT FITTING
KID GLOVES.
"A. C. C."—"H. S. K."
We invite attention to our
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,
Which is now complete with every color and shade. In addition to our own special importation of the
Celebrated A. C. C. (Jouvin) KIDS,
We have secured the exclusive sale of the
"Harris Seamless Kids,"
The best Glove and most perfect fit.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
ap11 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!
ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO'S
PHILADELPHIA EMPORIUM,
76 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received their entirely new stock of goods, consisting of
Millinery and Straw Goods,
Ribbons, Laces,
Artificial Flowers,
Embroideries, White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Corsets and Skirts,
Fancy Goods, &c.,
To which they invite the attention of purchasers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
One of our firm giving his entire attention to the purchasing of goods at the Eastern Markets, and having had long experience and all the facilities for procuring goods at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to offer great inducements.
Constantly receiving New Goods from the New York and Philadelphia auctions.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO.,
No. 76 MARKET STREET.
mh24:n20

GRAND OPENING!
OF
SPRING GOODS.
Barred Organdies.
Barred and Striped Nainsook;
Victoria Lawns.
Soft Finish Cambric.
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF
SOILED WHITE GOODS,
Which we are selling at a great sacrifice.
GOOD IRISH LINENS at 37 cents. SOILED KID GLOVES at 50 cents. SYSTEME ALEXANDRE KIDS for $1. GENUINE ALEXANDRE KIDS for $1.85. Our assortment of HOSIERY cannot be beat. HOOP SKIRTS at 75 cents. The new and beautiful SENSATION TIE, just received. 200 doz. FRENCH CORSETS just received. A complete line of MAGENTA, LUCRETIA and ELVIRA CORSETS. Also, a line of MISSES' CORSETS. RISTORI FRINGES, all colors. BULLION FRINGES, all colors. BUGLE TRIMMINGS, a fine assment. A fine lot of BUTTONS.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 and 80 Market Street.
mh21:d16

PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.
BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.
Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,
AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.
The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $550 to $1,50, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN
Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.
CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
mh9 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

SECOND HAND
MELODEONS AND ORGANS,
In perfect order, from $35 to $130.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
mh12 42 Fifth st., 2d door above Wood.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
JULIAN ALLEN,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LEAF TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
No. 8 SIXTH STREET, (National Bank of Commerce Building,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Branch of 172 Water street, N. Y.
ap4:n77 DANIEL F. DINAN.

EXCELSIOR WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.,
No 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY
jy8:h89

BUSINESS CHANGES.
HAVING DISPOSED OF MY LUMBER YARD, situate at 157 Rebecca Street, Allegheny, Pa., and long owned and conducted by Messrs. PATTERSON & EVANS, to ALEXANDER PATTERSON, I take pleasure in recommending my successor to all my customers and to all who are interested in securing the best qualities of all kinds of Lumber at prices to suit the most fastidious.
E. R. DONAHOE.
ap15:o60

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of
JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the interest of JOHN KNABLE having been purchased by WM. N. OGDEN. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOHN H. BOYTS and WILLIAM N. OGDEN, who have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of BOYTS & OGDEN.
JOHN H. BOYTS,
JOHN KNABLE.
Pittsburgh, March 9th, 1868. ap16:o68

NOTICE.
I have sold my stock of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., to my son, GEORGE W. TANNER, and solicit the patronage of my former customers to the house.
JAMES P. TANNER.
PITTSBURGH, April 9th, 1868.
Referring to the above card, I respectfully ask the continuance of the patronage of the former house. Prices shall be as low as the lowest.
GEO. W. TANNER.
ap15:o45

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ATWELL, LEE & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1868, by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in settlement.
JOHN ATWELL.
CHARLES ATWELL.
A. J. LEE.
The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, under the name and style of ATWELL & LEE, at the old place, No. 131 Second street. A continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.
CHARLES ATWELL.
mh7:m53 A. J. LEE.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
F. L. ATWOOD....BENSON JONES.....J. M'CAFFREY.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Cor. of Third and Liberty Streets,
Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Pa.
LIGHT AND HEAVY CASTINGS furnished promptly to order.
Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c.
AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S
Steam Pumps and Blower Engines.
These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. PUMPS constantly on hand. fe25:u10
JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE.....HENRY BIER.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.
Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
my15:z30

ARCHITECTS.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FOLEY'S GOLD PENS,
WITH OR WITHOUT HOLDERS,
EVERY SIZE, FROM No. 1 UPWARDS,
RANGING IN PRICE FROM
$1.00 TO $9.00.
These Pens ARE WARRANTED, and CAN BE EXCHANGED at any time within a year, if not broken.
FOR SALE BY
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
(POST BUILDING,)
No. 39 Fifth Street.

STONE DRAIN PIPE,
FOR SEWERAGE.
ALL SIZES, FROM 2 TO 12 INCH.
10,000 FEET ON HAND,
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN M. TATE,
227 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
AND
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.
fe18:w80:TU-TH&S

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the Brewery of ANDREW KOENIG, situated in the city of Allegheny, and about 70 bbls. of Schenk Beer, 40 bbls. of Lager Beer, 10 hogsheads, 2 vats, 6 barrels, 1 vat, 1 small vat, 1 copper pump, 3 sections of hose, containing about 70 feet; 3 small tubs, 1 bucket, 1 kettle and appurtenances; 1 cooler—being the property of Andrew Koenig. The said Andrew Koenig and all persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 20th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., then and there to make answer to the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf.
THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Marshal's Office, April 10, 1868. ap11:o38

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195,
FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper Distilled Pure Rye Whiskey.
Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28.n53

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY, MEDIUM and LIGHT ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

LOCUST STREET.
Notice is hereby given that the Viewers' Report in the matter of opening LOCUST STREET, Allegheny, has been filed in the District Court, at No. 632, April Term, 1868, and will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed in proper time.
JOHN C. McCOMBS,
ap17:o80 City Attorney.

WHITE LEAD AND COLO
ALL OF THE MANUFACTURE
OF THE
PITTSBURGH WHITE LE
AND
COLOR WORKS.
INCLUDING
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LE
ZINC PAINTS,
Chrome Green,
Verditer Green,
Versailles Green,
Chrome Yellow
Vermilli
And every variety of Colors, dry and ground in
for sale by
HARRIS & EWIN
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Liberty and Wayne Stre
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Wor
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Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lo market price.
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ALL ORDERS LEFT AT THE OFFICE,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
Or addressed to P. O. Box 473, will receive prompt attention.
GEO. L. McCLINTOCK,
mh10: PROPRIETOR.

ıancial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138¾@138¾.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 19, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

ıere is an improved tone in business ·les and money easy. Sterling firmer; ne bills 10@10¼. Gold firm; opened 38¾@138¾. The advance in exchange ıe shipping point stiffens. In the gold ket loans are made at seven per cent. :arrying to flat.

GOVERNMENTS

ive and closed very strong at about half cent. advance. Henry Clews & Co. ·ish the annexed 4:30 prices: Coupons 881, 112¾; do '62, 112½@112¾; do '64, ¼@110; do '65, 110@110¼ do new, 107⅞ do '67, 108¼@108¼; Ten-Forties, 102¾ 2¼; Seven Thirties, 106¾@106¼.

STOCKS.

ıe Stock market is active, buoyant and ıer under the passage of the Erie bill the Assembly, New York Central ching 119¼, a rise of 7 per cent; Erie , a rise of 5 per cent. from the lowest at of morning, market reacted slightly ı extreme prices and closed active and ng at 5:30 p. m., at the following rates: acific Mail and Reading are alone weak. ton, 46¼@47; Cumberland, 30@32; Ad- Express, 60@61; Wells Express, 28¼@ ; American, 61@62; United States, 60@ Merchants Union, 33; Quicksilver, 26¾ ; Mariposa, 9¾@10½; Pacific Mail, 91½ ¾; Atlantic, 28¼@30; Western Union ·graph, 37@38¾; New York Central, 118 8¼; Erie, 69¾@69¾; preferred, 71@72; ison, 131¼; Hartford & Erie, 14½@14¾; ·ago and Alton, 120; Hannibal and St. 73; Columbus, 106; Missouris, 87; New nessee, 66¾; Harlem, 116; do preferred, Reading, 87¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 31¼; Wabash, 09¼@51; St. Paul, 60¼@ lo preferred, 73¼@74; Michigan Cen- 113¾@115; Michigan Southern, 89¼@ ; Illinois Central, 141¾@142; Pitts- gh, 87@87¾; Toledo, 102¼; Rock Island, 91¼; Northwestern, 61¼@62; do pre- d, 72¾@73; Ft. Wayne, 101½@102.

MINING SHARES.

ining shares dull; Quartz Hill 97; ·th & Parmelee 210.

7-30's BOUGHT,

ıe Government sold no gold to-day, but ght $300,000 worth of 7-30's.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

·ceipts sub-Treasury $2,873,885; pay- ·ts $3,115,677; balance $104,513,053.

New York Produce Market.

·elegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

·w YORK, April 20.—Cotton opened a le firmer and closed quiet, scarcely so ; sales—980 bales at 31a31½c for mid- g upland, closing; no buyers at outside ·es. Flour; receipts—6,731 bbls; market ıed quite firm and closed quiet; sales— 0 bbls at $9,15a9,65 for superfine west- $10,15a10,80 for extra State; $10,10a do western; $12,50a14,00 for white at extra; $10,20a14,00 for R. H. O.; $11a for Extra St. Louis; $12,50a12,60 for to choice; California firm; sales— sacks at $12,50; Rye flour steady; —350 bbls at $7,65a8,40. Corn meal in erate request; sales—300 bbls at $5,90a Whiskey nominal. Wheat; receipts— 3 bushels; market opened a shade er; closed quiet, and holders nore disposed to realize, with sales of 0 bushels at $2,50a2,64 for No. 2 spring ore and delivered; No. 2 do. to arrive anal at $2,63; No. 1 delivered at $3,20, white Michigan and amber State at ate terms. Rye is scarce and prices are ing upward. Barley is steady. Barley is dull. Corn; receipts of 127,627 ıels; the market opened dull and closed y and 2a3c lower, with sales of 62,000 ıels at $1,16a1,21 for new mixed west- afloat; $1,18a1,20 for old do in store and t, and $1,16a1,18 for white Southern. ; receipts of 7,740 bushels; the market ver with sales of 27,000 bushels at 85½c western in store, and 87¾a88c afloat. k of grain in warehouse—Wheat, 56,470 ıels; corn, 1,163,688 bushels, oats, 725,- bushels; rye, 5,176 bushels; malt, 3 bush; peas, 683 bush. Rice quiet and anged. Coffee very firm and steady. ır steady; sales 450 hhds at 10a12c. sses active and firm; sales 900 hhds at for clayed and Muscovado at private s. Hops quiet at 10a50c. Ame ican oleum firm at 12c for crude, and 26a for refined bonded. Pork firmer a fair demand; sales 3,250 bbls at $27a for new mess, closing at $27,40 for lar; $26a36,25 for old do, closing at 5 for regular; $22a22,50 for prime, and 24,25 for prime mess; also 1,750 bbls mess at $27,50 to buyers for May; 0 to seller for May, and $27,50 eller for June, Beef firm sales bbbls at $15a20,58 for new plain s and $20,50a24,75 for new extra mess, 180 tierces at $32,50a37,50; prime $40a42; India mess beef hams nomi- Cut meats steady; sales 285 packages ½a13 for shoulders and 16½a17¼ for s. Bacon quiet and firm; sales 200 s Cumberland cut at 14a14½. Lard a e firmer; sales 970 barrels at 17½a18¼; 500 barrels, seller, May, at 18¼. But- firm at 20a38 for Ohio and 48a54 for . Cheese steady at 14a16¼. Freights iverpool firm; 36,000 bushels Grain at Wheat per sail 6½d.; Corn per steam- d 1,000 barrels Flour 2s. 6d per steamer. ATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour closed quiet and hout any decided change in price. eat is dull and rather easier for parcels he spot. and steady for lots to arrive. is scarce and firmer at $1,92a1,93 for ern. Oats is dull at 85¼a85¾c for ern in store. Corn dull, lower and y at $1,16a1,20 for new mixed western t, and $1,17a1,18 for old mixed western tore. Pork is quiet and very firm 7.50a27,75; new mess, cash and regular 27,87½a28,00, seller for June. Beef t and scarcely so firm. Cut meats very with fair demand. Bacon quiet and ly at 14¼ for Cumberland cut. Lard at 18a18¼c for fair to prime steam and Je rendered. Eggs steady at 20a21c.

Cincinnati Market.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NCINNATI, April 20.—Flour firm and lemand; family $11@11,25. Wheat in l demand, at $2,60@2,65 for No. 2 and 1 ter. Corn quiet at 86c. Rye scarce and lemand, at $2@2,05, the latter an ex- ıe rate. Barley firm at $2,70@2,75 for Cotton dull; middling is held at 30c; sales. Tobacco firm; no sales to-day. isky is getting scarce under the new and the fear of the Penitentiary, and ıot be bought below $2,10@2,15; new rbon is selling at 85@90c in bond. Pre- ons firmer, but not very active. s Pork in demand at $27. Bulk Meats l firmly at 12½c for shoulders, and 14½ 4¾c for sides. Bacon held at 13¼, 16¼, 17¼c for shoulders, clear rib and clear s, with buyers at ¼c less. Lasd is in d demand at 17¼c, but at the close there none to he had below 17¾. A large iness could have been done in Mess k at $27, Lard at 17¼c, but holders ask 25 for pork and 17¾@18c for lard. But- scarce and in demand at 45@50c. Eggs anced to 22c, and in demand. Seed dull 2 for Timothy and $10 fur Clover. Flax l at $2,30. Coffee and Sugar unchanged. oles Scarce and wanted at $6@7,50 per . Gold 138½ buying.

Cleveland Market.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LEVELAND, April 20.—Flour market is ›nger, quiet and unchanged; double ex- spring $10@11,50, double extra red win- $11,50@13,50, double extra white $13@ 50. Wheat quiet but firmer; No. 1 red d at $2,58, No. 2 do at $2,40, No. 1 spring $2,35. Corn; the demand is fair and the rket better; sales at 97@98c for No. 1 lled, closing with most holders firm at side figures. Oats; market quiet and ady at 74¼@75c for No. 1 State from re. Barley nominal. Petroleum firm l steady at 21@22c for bonded, 31@33c free; the demand is fair.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Tobacco: buyers and sellers apart, but no quotable change in price. Cotton nominal at 29½c. Flour: very little doing and prices unchanged; super ranges at $,6,50@8,00; extra $8,25@9,00; double extra $9,25@11,00. Wheat: choice winter steady, but other grades dull and little doing: prime to choice fall sold at $2,60@2,78; spring 5@8c lower, ranging at $2,05@2,15 for prime to choice. Corn heavy and closed lower, at 84@90c. Oats firmer at 70@73c. Barley: nothing doing. Rye higher and scarce, at $1,80. Pork unchanged, at $26¾@27. Bacon dull, with small sales of shoulders at 23c; clear sides, 17c. Sugar cured hams are held at 19a20c for loose packed. Lard is firm at 17¼ for tierce; and 18c for keg. Whiskey is steady and firm at $2,20. Cattle, choice and extra butchers shipping stock is scarce and in good demand at 7½a8¼c gross: for inferior to good and prime, 4a6½a7½c; for inferfor to good and prime, 4a6½a7½c. Sheep range at $3a7 per head. Receipts; flour, 3,400 bbls; wheat, 34,000 bush; corn, 19,000 bush; oats, 12,800 bush; barley 400 bush; rye, 1,000 bush.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 20.—Flour in moderate demand and firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat; fair inquiry at a decline of 2@2½c; sales No. 1 at $2,16@2,17, and No. 2 at $2,00@2,03, closing quiet at $2,01 for No. 2. Corn fairly active; sales No. 1 at 86¼@87½c; No. 2 at 84@85c; new at 83¾@ 85c, and rejected at 81@82c, closing at inside figures. Oats firmer and 1@1½c higher; sales at 62@63c for Nos. 1 and 2, closing steady at 62¼c. Rye firm and steady; sales No. 1 at $1,80, and No. 2 at $1,75. Barley quiet and easy at Saturday's prices. Provisions more active and firmer. Mess Pork, $26,50 cash, and $27 buyer 30 days; country mess ordinary sold at $25,75, rump pork $21,00a21,50; sweet pickled hams steady at 16¼c. Lard firm at 17¼c, and short clear middles sold at 17c for buyer of May. Receipts for the past forty-eight hours were 8,021 barrels of flour; 16,880 bushels of wheat; 315,026 bushels of corn; 54,982 bushels of oats. Freights unchanged and steady.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cattle market, Beeves, the demand is not so brisk as usual owing to the inclement weather and the markets weak, for common which in some cases sold at ¼c below last week's prices. Receipts 5,489; quotations, inferior to ordinary, 14¼a17c for fair to prime, 17¼a19c for extra, and 19¼a19¾c average quality. Cattle fair. Sheep and lambs ruled heavy during the past week, and prices have fallen off about 1c. To-day the supply was quite large and the demand light, and chiefly for prime stock, which was scarce, the offerings being mainly of common. Receipts—17,837; quotations, wool sheep 6¼a9¼c, sheared sheep 6a9c. latter outside price, and the market closed heavy at these quotations. Swine in fair demand and firmer: receipts—13,544 quotations of light to common at $8,50a9,22½, fair to good $9,25a10,50. heavy corn fed $14,25a10,50.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, April 20.—Flour—receipts, 4,580 bbls—quiet. Wheat—receipts, 3,793 bush—a shade better; sales amber at $2,65 to $2,66. Corn—receipts, 5,380 bush—without material change; sales No. 1 at 92½, Michigan 92¼, yellow 95 to 96, No. 1 buyer this month 93c. Oats—receipts, 1,250 bush—steady; sales No. 1 at 88½c. Rye—sales No. 1 at $1,76, No. 2 $1,70. Seeds very dull. Sales for the past week—19,825 bbls flour, 18,204 bush wheat, 130,413 bush corn, 20,696 bush bush oats, 150 bush rye, 535 bush barley. Shipments by lake and rail for same time—28,873 bbls flour, 8,326 bush wheat, 242,400 bush corn, 42,587 bush oats.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Flour firm; good demand for low and medium grades; others unchanged. Wheat firm: prime Maryland red at $3a1,13; Pennsylvania at $2,90a3,00. Corn firm; white at $1,12a1,14; yellow at $1,20. Oats dull; western at 83a85c; Maryland at 85a90c. Rye firm and 2c better. Pork firm; mess at $27,75a27,80; bacon firm; rib sides at 16½c; clear do 17½c; shoulders at 14¾c; hams at 21a22c. Lard at 18a18½c.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Flour is dull and firm: choice Wisconsin and Iowa is held at $9,64a10,25; medium, $9,25 to $9,50; common, $8,75a9,00. Wheat is quiet and lower: $2,15 for No. 1. fresh. Receipts; flour, 1,800 bbls; wheat, 19,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; corn, 300 bush. Shipments; flour, 3,500 bbls; wheat 128,000 bush; oats, 1,700 bush; corn, 200 bush.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Petroleum is unchanged. Flour is more active and prices are looking up. Wheat; sales, 2,000 bush red at $3 to $3,05; white, $3,10a3,30. Rye is held at $1,90. Corn is in good demand; yellow is held at $1,23½a1,24; mixed western, $1,22½a1,24. Provisions, unchanged except lard which advanced to 18¼ a18½c;

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 20.—4 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 5 do do, Totten & Co; 400 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 8 bbls onions, E Dewitt & Bro; 7 do do, S V Smithfield; 100 bbls flour, J B Doe; 100 do do, Culp & Shepard; 1 car middlings, P Schott; 1 car bran, Stevens & Bro; 200 bbls flour, Meanor & Harper; 100 do do, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 1 car middlings, Keil & Ritchart; 10 bbls flour, McKee & McClure; 53 green hides, Jas Callery; 100 bbls flour, H Rea; 100 do do, 14 bgs potatoes, Soghmyer & Voskamp; 1 hhd tobacco, J M Murtland; 2 bbls eggs, Voight, Mahood & Co; 2 tubs butter, Vangorder & Shepard; 10 baleg wool, W Barker Jr & Co; 4 bbls eggs, 1 kg butter, H Riddle; 1 car hay, E W Tabor; 14 kgs nails, Dithridge & Son; 10 bxs soap, M W Rankin; 175 sks oats, Gay & Welsh; 1 car lumber, T B Young & Co; 1 do do, J & M Seibert.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 20—12 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 2 cars lumber, B Smith & Co; 20 bxs cheese, B Davidson; 9 bdls chairs, Lemon & Weise; 4 kgs lard, Dillinger & Stevenson; 8 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 30 bbls glassware, Jas Scott; 2 bbls seed. 2 do beans, 3 bxs bacon, Head & Metzgar; 1 car metal, Zug & Co; 1 car grain, McHenry & Hood; 87 sks rye, J & W Fairley; 1 keg lard 1 bbl eggs, R Peet; 1 bbl eggs, Wm Cahn.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 20—950 bbls oil, Lockhart & Frew; 2 cars metal, H Woodsides; 1 car salt, J Connor; 4 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Co; 23 bgs rye, W H Kirkpatrick; 12 do do, D Wallace; 9 do do, H Rea Jr; 2 bbls eggs, Shtpton & Wallace; 1 bg flaxseed, Head & Metzgar; 1 car furniture. S A McMeekin.

PITTSBURGH COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, April 20.—24 caddies tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 10 bbls oil, John P Scott; 40 sks oats, Robb & Herron; 40 sks feed, Heppley & Miller; 28 sks rye, McHenry & Hood; 212 sks oats, F Schield; 1 car malt, Spencer & McKay; 1 car staves, F Kober; 2 do do, Miller & Crisp; 1 car metal, S Reynolds; 31 hhds, 51 tres hams, F Sellers & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 20.—1 car barley, Smith & Co; 2 cars lumber, A Hershberger; 300 pigs lead, Reymer, Bauman & Co; 30 bdls green hides, Lappe & Weise; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 200 bbls flour, Fred Owens; 148 sks oats, Stewart & Langenheim.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, April 18—28 sks rye, John Reever; 2 boxes cigars, Weyman & Bro; 175 sks rye, J Graham; 34 do do, J W Simpson.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 20.—Owing to the prevalence of the rain storm, the market is dull, but otherwise without important change.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 19.—Hogs quiet: sales at $8,00@9,00 for fair to good grades. Beef Cattle quiet at $6,75a7,25 for fair to good beeves.

RIVER NEWS.

Both rivers continue to recede steadily with seven and a half feet in the Monongahela, and eight feet five inches in the Allegheny. The weather yesterday was cloudy and unsettled, with occasional showers of rain. Oil City telegrams report four and a half feet and falling.

The New State, from Louisville, and Julia No. 2, from Zanesville, are the only arrivals we have to report.

The J. N. McCullough has withdrawn from the Parkersburg line for the present, and will enter the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet trade, in connection with the St. Charles and St. Marys. She will be a splendid acquisition to the Cincinnati line, and besides, Captain Geo. D, Moore and his brother Dan, know how to conduct business in a packet trade. The McCullough will leave here every Thursday.

The Bayard, Capt. A. S. Shepard, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving promptly at noon.

The Echo, Capt. Gordon, is the regular Tuesday packet for Oil City, leaving at four p. m.

The Maggie Hays, Capt. B. C. Martin, is filling up steadily for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, and she will soon be ready to take her departure.

The Bellevernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh Jr., is announced to leave for St. Louis this evening, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She will receipt freight through to all points on the Upper Mississippi, in connection with the "Northern Packet Line."

The Alice V., Capt. Keyt, is also announced to leave for St. Louis this evening. She is a large side-wheeler, and is a big carrier. The Mary Davage and barges are advertised to clear for the same points this evening.

The New State, Captain Harrison, is announced to leave for New Orleans and all intermediate points to-morrow evening.

The towboat Coal City sunk two barges at White's Dam on Sunday, and injured a third one so badly that it also went near Sewickley. The Lake Erie is reported as having sunk one of her barges on the left of Brunot.

The Fearless is expected to leave for Cincinnati to-day with 60,000 bushels. The A. J. Baker left there last week for Baton Rouge, with 130,000 bushels, which will be increased when she reaches Louisville to 160,000 bushels.

One-half interest in the Countess was sold at Vicksburg on the 14th for $1,000, by the commissioner in chancery. The sale was made to satisfy a mortgage, and was bought in by the owners of the claim without opposition from other bidders.

The Vicksburg *Herald* classifies steamers thus: The R. E. Lee is the fastest: the Frank Pargoud the finest; the Great Republic in all probability the largest carrier; the Ruth, for all in all, the best.

On her last trip to Vicksburg, the steamer General Quitman made the run from New Orleans to Natchez in twenty-four hours and fifteen minutes, and made exactly thirty landings.

We clip the following items from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Sunday: The Leonidas came in from Pittsburgh full of people and freight destined for St. Louis. The Argosy also arrived from Pittsburgh with a full cargo, and returns at noon today. All the daily packets arrived and departed with fair trips. The Anna arrived from St. Louis and follows the Champion to that port. The Kate Robinson departed for Pittsburgh with a fair freight trip. The Glendale passed up from St. Louis, for Pittsburgh, with a full cargo.

While the Leonidas, destined for St. Louis, was in the act of lowering her chimneys, at the wharf at the foot of Broadway, last evening, preparatory to passing under the bridge, they fell with a tremendous crash. One was broken in two, and the other badly damaged. The Argosy did not get off last night, but will depart for Pittsburgh to-day at noon, taking passengers only.

The Vicksburg *Times*, of Wednesday, has the following in relation to the storm at Vicksburg on Tuesday night. It will be seen that the first reports as to the damage to the Lexington were highly exaggerated:

The terrific storm of last night was probably the most severe we have had for months. At this hour we are able to furnish very meagre particulars of the damrge sustained throughont the city, but at the wharf the steamer Lexington was literally blown to pieces, The storm culminated about 8 o'clock in the evening, and carried the chimneys, forward part of the cabin and boiler deck overboard with a terrible crash. Capt. Hamilton, who was standing on the roof at the time, going over with the debris, and falling in the river immediately between the steamboat and a coal barge which was lying alongside. Fortunately a rope was hanging over the guard, grasping which he regained the main deck and was saved. He was severely scratched and bruised, but suffered no serious injury.

The Lexington was full of passengers, including a largo number of ladies, who were terribly alarmed, but happily no casuality, except the accident to Captain Hamilton, has yet become known. We expect to hear of very extensive disasters all along the river from the effects of this tornado, and shall await the receipt of news concerning the boats that left port last night with much anxiety.

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Saturday, says: The upper works of the G. D. Palmer were burned off at the wharf, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. A barge of the Key City was damaged, and the Mary McDonald narrowly escaped. The Palmer is owned by Capt. Lanahan, and valued at $15,000, and insured in Cincinnati offices for $10,000. She was formerly the Nannie Byers. River falling. Business brisk. Competition is becoming warmer and rates decreasing. The Gallatin, from Sioux City for Omaha, sunk on the 10th, and is total loss. The upper rivers are falling.

COAL ARRIVED.—The following tows of coal for this city arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday: J. S. Neal, 5 barges, containing 50,000 bushels; Warner, 5 barges, 60,000 bushels; Star, 6 barges, 60,000 bushels. The Greyhound, with two model barges, containing 36,090 bushels for St. Louis, also arrived.—*Louisville Courier*, 18th.

Rivers and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—Weather cloudy. River falling slowly. River freights are at optional prices, especially as to Southern ports. New Orleans 20 to 40c per 100 lbs as to classification.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Weather clear and pleasant.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS. CITY OF ANTWERP.
CITY OF BOSTON. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
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Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45, North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

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Nearly opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh.

STEAMBOATS.

CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Galliopolis, Big Sandy, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

ST. MARYS.....T. C. SWEENY, Master.
MONDAYS, 5 P. M.

ST. CHARLES.....C. A. DRAVO, Master.
FRIDAYS, 5 P. M.

The above elegant side-wheel steamers will leave regularly as announced, connecting at Cincinnati with Packets and Railroads to Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and St. Louis. Also to the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Freight or passengers receipted through either by rail or river.

Especial attention given to Orders and Way Business. BARNES & COLLINS,
ap20 GHRIEST & HASLETT, Agents.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING.

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, DAILY, at 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
J. N. McCULLOUGH.....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BAYARD.....A. S. SHEPHERD, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
GREY EAGLE.....C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by
ap6 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

ALLEGHENY RIVER PACKET LINE leaves every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 3 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Irwin street.

This line is composed of the following boats:

IDA REES No. 3, R. REES, Master, W. F. STEWART, Clerk.

ECHO No. 3, E. GORDON, Master, A. D. RUSSELL, Clerk.

The above boats were built expressly for the trade, have superior accommodations and attentive officers. mh24

FOR ST. LOUIS.

THIS DAY—5 P. M.

Steamer ALICE V.....Capt. W. H. KENT.

Will leave for above and intermediate points as above announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to GHRIEST & HASLETT, Agents, ap21 Corner Market and Water sts.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer

NEW STATE.....Capt. JACK HARRISON,

Will leave as above announced on

WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.—4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to ap21 GHRIEST & HASLETT, Agents.

EXPRESS LINE.—FOR ST. PUAL, MINNEAPOLIS, REED LANDING, LA CROSSE, GALENA, DUBUQUE, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT AND BURLINGTON.

THIS DAY—10 A. M.

The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS, R. C. MARTIN, Commander, J. F. DRAVO, Clerk, will leave for above and all intermediate points as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to ap14 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

THIS DAY—AT 4 P. M.

The fine steamer BELLEVERNON, Captain J. J. DARRAGH, will leave as above announced, and will receipt freight through to St. Paul on the Upper Mississippi, in connection with the "Northern Line Packet Company."

For freight or passage apply on board or to ap14 GHRIEST & HASLETT, Agents.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine steamer

ARGOSY.....Capt. VANDEGRIFT.

W. H. Scull, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every WEDNESDAY at noon.

C. BARNES,
JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.
mh21 JOHN FLACK,

FOR ST. LOUIS.

TUESDAY, 21st inst.—4 P. M.

The steamer MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES, Capt. H. CAMPBELL, will leave as above announced. For freight or passage apply on board or to ap17 CHAS. BARNES, Agent.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

M. STEELE.....J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c.

No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

JAMES B. MEANOR.....JOS. HARPER

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

329 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co., R. T. Kennedy & Bro. ja31:124

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RICHART.

KEIL & RICHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, MILL FEED, &c., &c.,

349 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

my24:b37

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

ap18:x89

ALEX. M'BANE.....J. B. ANJER.

McBANE & ANJER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 141 WATER STREET, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh. je5

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, No. 16 MARKET STREET, corner of First, Pittsburgh. fe22:u8

SHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, &c., Nos. 172 and 174 WOOD STREET, near Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nos:n55

JOHN I. HOUSE.....EDW. HOUSE.....WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21

ROBT. KNOX.....ANDREW KNOX

R. KNOX & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 79 DIAMOND, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City ja17:r37

DAV. CRAWFORD, COMMISSION MERCHANT IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oc3

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, 112 and 114 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

J. B. CANFIELD & SON, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and Wholesale Dealers in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh. ja12:r58

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to. ap13:r2

WHITE LIME.

250 BARRELS WHITE LIME,

Warranted equal to any in market, in store and for sale by HUGH KNOX,

mh12:m58 No. 383 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

OILS.

WARING AND KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,

WARING, KING & CO.,

127 Walnut Street.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL' BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin streets.

Philadelphia Office—127 WALNUT ST.

ap1:w20

JACOB WEAVER, Jr. & CO.,

Oil Commission Jobbers,

No. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, will buy and sell Crude and Refined Oils, Lubricating, Tar, Benzine and Cooperage. Our long experience in the Petroleum trade enables us to offer unusual facilities and inducements to operators. As heretofore, we are determined to make it the interest of buyers and sellers to give us a call. Parties having Oils for sale are cordially invited to bring their samples. ap6:n94

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand--"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BUFFUM....C. A. KEHEW....W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS.

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, Pa., April 11th, A. D. 1868.

To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN SPEAR, of Allegheny City, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. JAMES W. MURRAY, Assignee,
ap14:o46-TU Attorney-at-Law, 116 Fifth street.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, Pa. April 13th, A. D. 1868.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE MEHAFFEY and JOHN GILBRAITH, of Allegheny City, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.
JAMES W. MURRAY, Assignee,
ap13:o47:TU Attorney at Law, 116 Fifth st.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, Pa., April 11th, A. D. 1868.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William Rhodes, of the Borough of Sharpsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JAMES W. MURRAY, Assignee,
ap14:Tu:o48 Attorney at Law, 116 Fifth street.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN S. FELL, deceased, late of the City of Pittsburgh, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to pay the undersigned, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.
DAVID DINES,
mh24:n28-TU Recorder's Office.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed executor and executrix under the last will and testament of BENJAMIN F. PETIT, dec'd, would hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make payment of the same to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same for payment at the office of SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO., No. 315 Liberty street.
SPRINGER HARBAUGH, Executor,
ap13:o50-TU MARGARET C. PETTIT, Executrix.

G.

THE GREAT

ARABIAN PHYSICIAN

A.

TREATS DISEASES IN ALL ITS FORMS.

P.

Office, No. 293 Liberty Street.

☞ PRIVATE ENTRANCE ON GARRISON ALLEY. mh26:n41

GAS POSTS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 9th, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., for supplying the city during the year with

GAS POSTS.

The Posts to be delivered at City Hall, at such times as may be directed. PATTERN and CORE BOX will be furnished by the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

R. B. FRANCIS,
ap9:h24 City Controller.

PERCEVAL BECKETT,

MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

(Late of P. F. W. & C. Railway.)

Office, No. 79 FEDERAL STREET, Room No. 2, up stairs. P. O. Box 50. ALLEGHENY CITY.

MACHINERY, of all descriptions, designed.

BLAST FURNACE and ROLLING MILL DRAWINGS furnished. Particular attention paid to designing COLLIERY LOCOMOTIVES. Patents confidentially solicited. ☞ An EVENING DRAWING CLASS for mechanics every WEDNESDAY NIGHT. ap4:n88

JARED M. BRUSH.....EDMUND D. BRUSH.

JARED M. BRUSH & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

61 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SILVER MINES.—We shall, in a few days, send an agent to Silver Mountain, Colorado, to develope ten different Lodes of Silver Ore, discovered and located by experienced miners and situated in an unusually rich mining district. It is intended to have them fully developed before going to the expense of erecting buildings, machinery, &c. For this development the Company have determined to sell a limited amount of the stock at a rate which will place purchasers on the same footing as the proprietors themselves. For full pasticulars apply to B

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED, Editors and Managers.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$8.00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	75	Six mos	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week, (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " " and one to Agent.	1.15

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year,* $1.50; *in clubs of five,* $1,25; *in clubs of ten,* $1,15, *and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page—Poetry, Miscellaneous News, Third page—Financial Matters in New York, River News, Markets by Telegraph, Imports. Sixth page—Finance and Trade, Home Markets. Seventh page—Local Intelligence, the Courts, Condensed News. New Publications, &c.*

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 138@138⅛, an advance.

IMPEACHMENT.

The evidence on either side is all in and the arguments will be commenced by Mr. BOUTWELL on Wednesday. Two counsel are to be heard on each side, and each of the four will occupy at least a day. The end is now not far off.

LOUISIANA joins Arkansas and South Carolina in accepting Reconstruction, her election having resulted in the adoption of the new Constitution and the choice of a State Government and of Representatives in Congress.

AN OCEAN race was commenced on Saturday, from New York to Liverpool, the contesting vessels being the City of Paris and the Cuba. The first, it will be remembered, has made in eight days and twenty-two and a half hours the quickest Western voyage ever run.

AT a meeting of fruit growers of the neighborhood at Cincinnati, on Saturday, the opinion was generally concurred in that the fruit was not largely damaged by the late cold weather, and that, at the present time, the prospect is favorable for a fair crop of all kinds. The Delaware journals, on the other hand, say that the peach crop in that State has been very seriously injured by the snow and frosts.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE was practically exemplified at the village of Sturgis, in Michigan, when the new Constitution of the State was submitted to the people last week. The women of the village assembled in the afternoon, were duly marshalled to the voting place and deposited their ballots, one hundred and fourteen voting for prohibition and only six against it. The proceedings were orderly, and as a proof of their sympathy for woman's rights, three hearty cheers for the new votes were given by the crowd of men who looked on.

THE ACTION of the Common Pleas Judges at Philadelphia, in throwing out but a part of the fraudulent election returns of that county, and though these same frauds were as clearly proved against certain divisions which were retained as againt those rejected, is very plainly condemned by the Republican journals of that city. Their criticisms are not the less pointed in view of the fact that the Judges are all members of the Republican party. The effect of their decision upon the purity of future elections is justly deplored as an encouragement of fraud by ensuring even security to its perpetrators.

A RAILWAY connection of great importance to Pittsburgh is proposed through a central tier of counties in Ohio. Branching from the "Pan Handle" road at Coshocton, the new route would diverge by way of Mt. Vernon, Mt. Gilead to Marion, meeting there with the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis road. This route, for which it is stated in the local journals that the Pennsylvania Central Company have offered to provide the rails and equipments, would give to the latter company, it is claimed, a route very near an air-line from Philadelphia to Chicago. It is also announced in the Zanesville papers that the Pennsylvania Central has offered to iron and equip the projected branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to that thriving town.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE maintains that American cotton will ultimately regain its supremacy in the markets of the world. Notwithstanding our diminished production and the marked efforts of British statesmen to direct the preferences of consumers toward their own Eastern possessions, the purchases of the American staple last year exhibited an increase over the previous season, and once more exceeded the consumption of the East India product. The Commissioner remarks that "when reconstruction has been effected, and peace and tranquility restored in the Southern States, so that capital will flow thither, they will quickly show their ability to control the cotton market of the world, as they have in the past."

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

The British government has forced upon it the solution of a problem, in respect to the population of Ireland, well calculated in its inherent and absolute conditions to perplex the maturest wisdom and to baffle the profoundest discretion. If this problem was the product, solely or mainly, of existing evils, or of complications reaching back not beyond the memories of the generation now on the stage of life, or if it concerned only economic difficulties, or questions of race, or of religion, or of modes of administration, the treatment of it would be comparatively simple and the remedy relatively easy. But the problem involves elements from all these sources, and from more; and all these difficulties are aggravated by being traditional rather than immediate—by having descended from father to son, for the space of two hundred years and better, with fresh exasperations frequently interjected. In this way, if in no other, "the evil that men do lives after them," entailing dire mischiefs upon their posterity. The people of the United States have been imitating this experiment in their treatment of the blacks, and even the sore evils resulting therefrom, and which have shaken the republic to its foundations, have not cured a large part of them of the wretched infatuation.

When the discontented people of Ireland are interrogated as to the nature, extent and cure of the grievances of which they complain, wide diversities of conception and feeling are disclosed. Some point to existing inequalities or hardships, and insist that they shall be redressed. Others demand a separate and indigenous legislation on all local topics. But by far the larger portion insist on a total and irrevocable repeal of all political connection between England and Ireland. These latter would gladly accept much greater infelicities at the hands of a government of their own choosing, than those they now endure and which fill them with the intensest indignation. It cannot escape observation that among the malcontents, the latter number steadily increases, both absolutely and relatively. The demand grows louder—not for amelioration and reform, but for Irish independence.

That the Irish, in times past, suffered intolerable injuries from the more powerful English, is not only manifest in history and the statute books, but is conceded by all classes among the English themselves—from the provincial newspaper up to the stately quarterly; from the parish magistrate or clergyman up to the lords spiritual or temporal. True, many of these injuries have been redressed, so far as that can be done by statutory modification or obliteration; but this has been so done as to leave a sting behind that excites even to madness.

Nor can it be doubted but a disposition is rapidly growing up to remove all the remaining evils of which, upon fair grounds, complaint is or can be made. Somewhat of this disposition may be attributed, not without occasion, to that spirit of discretion which prompts even the strong to forego a part of their will rather than incur a risk of having to abate the whole; but, after all reasonable allowances on this score, much and by far the larger proportion of this improved disposition must be carried to the account of those juster sentiments and that more refined and equable temper which are the ripe product of modern discussion upon the nature and inalienability of human rights. While the English people have advanced to clearer ideas of their own individual and collective prerogatives and immunities, they have learned that the people of the neighboring island are entitled to be no less free in the exercise of all the essential elements of manhood than themselves. This general movement is seen with peculiar distinctness if a single department of inquiry is passed under review. Take the maintenance of the national church establishment, as an illustration. While the discussion as to the rightfulness and expediency of this establishment was conducted with special reference to its bearings upon the adherents of other communions in England, and upon the English public as a body politic, it was inevitable, from the very nature of the case, that the invincible logic by which it was condemned in one part of the empire should secure its destruction in all other parts. That it is a grievance of serious magnitude, no unprejudiced person, who has examined into the facts, will gainsay. Very probably the Protestants of Ireland—and even those who are in the ranks of dissentors—prefer the retention of the Establishment to the admission of the Catholics to a parity of rights and privileges; but that elucidates how superior is the generic and traditional animosity between Catholic and Protestant, and the incidental and partial alienation between one Protestant sect and another.

From all these considerations, and many more of cognate character, which we have not space to adduce, it is plain that there can be no reconciliation between England and Ireland. Instead of the hostility lessening with the diminution of causes of estrangement, it actually increases in violence. What is lacking in present grievances endured by the Irish people, is made up by gloomy meditations upon past and spent inflictions, and the morbid hatred grows more virulent as the provocations to it recede into the misty realms of antiquity. All the old penal laws against Catholicism have been repealed, and Catholics have experienced political emancipation, and are placed on perfect civic, political and social equality with Protestants. With the population depleted by reason of constrained or voluntary emigration, the condition of those who remain is greatly improved, beyond all former precedent. Only the religion, of the minority is maintained as the religion of the State, Yet the disposition to conspiracies is more prevalent than ever before, and the means of offence resorted to show an incalculable depth of hatred. Ireland dislikes England more supremely, the more England endeavors to be just and to atone for past injuries.

This condition of opinion and feeling would be hopeful for Ireland if it was unanmous. The very unreasonableness thereof would impart to it qualities tending powerfully to triumphant results, provided it was shared in by the whole people. Unfortunately for those Irishmen who aim at severance from England, the measure they seek, if consummated, would not bring the difficulties of their perturbed country to a peaceful close; but would inaugurate a fresh series of disturbances, more fierce and implacable than those which now prevail. There would ensue a struggle between Catholicism and Orangeism that would fill the island with the most appalling horrors. Ulster contains a fourth of the whole population, and, reinforced by the Protestants living in other districts, with their larger intelligence and wealth, would make at least a formidable, and it may be, successful stand. Such a contest, however abhorrent to the better impulses of the age, would be certain to follow, notwithstanding all the fervid declamations to which the world has listened as to the universality and potency of Irish patriotism. Far be it from us to question the strength of patriotism as a propelling force in political society. In our own land the strength of this sentiment has received recently sublime exemplifications. A million of men joyfully consigned themselves to the arms of death that the nation might live. But, it must not be forgotten that while the sentiment of patriotism is one and the same, the manifestations of it are multiform as human oppugnances. So many other sentiments, passions and prejudices mingle with it, modifying its character and vitiating its action, that it frequently becomes hard to distinguish patriotism from its auxiliaries and concomitants. Doubtless the Catholic Irish are loyal to their native land. In all climes, and under the most adverse circumstances, they have evinced a depth of devotion to the "Green Island" which stands among the most touching in national experiences. But, it would be absurd seriously to allege that the Catholic Irish are not equally patriotic. It may be affirmed—nay, it must be conceded—that neither of these types of patriotism are unalloyed. Religious partizanship mingles its material with the other elements, and maintains that supremacy which it asserts elsewhere the world over.

It is manifest, therefore, that the outlook for Ireland and the Irish is not encouraging, either from the national or the humanitarian stand-point.

DEMOCRACY IN BRAZIL.

The New York *World* has a correspondent of more than ordinary literary culture, who is writing a series of descriptive letters under the caption of "Tropical Travels." In the sixth of this series, occurs this paragraph:

Forty or fifty students of the law school of Pernambuco come on board. Tawny youth, long haired, well clad, brisk, vivacious, and of intelligent aspect. Like all the better class of torrid persons they are particularly well booted. High temperatures appear not only to develope slender feet but to kindle in their possessors the desire to exhibit them to the best advantage. The gaiters of a member of the Alpine Club, or the morning shoes of a walking member of Christ or Trinity would throw either of these lithe young jurists into spasms of syncope. They are a well bred and decorous assemblage of youth, and they evince none of the boisterous and bibulous tendencies characteristic of American or British students out for a holiday. Temporary escape from the tyranny of professors or of proctors, the growls of deans, jibes of dons, incite the Saxon faculties to juleps and riot; the less vehement southern mind is moved thereby only in the sedate direction of cigarettes and repose. I observe among these students several of unmistakable African descent. Such lineage is in Brazil no impediment either in social or educational respects. A youth with torrents of Nubian blood coursing up and down his arteries may become magistrate or chancellor, ambassador or minister of state.

The government of Brazil is an imperial monarchy, and, hence, must be rated as specially favorable to class distinctions. Yet the distinction of color, taking the testimony of all authorities, is not recognized in that country. Are the laws of nature the same there as elsewhere? or, did the Creator, for the sake of variety, establish one set of natural laws for that country, and a totally different set for the United States? CALVIN, in the only thoroughly intellectual and logical scheme of Christian theology of which we know much, affirms, not only that the world is governed by fixed and immutable laws, but that these laws are always and everywhere the same. Philosophers and naturalists persist in taking the same view, claiming that they do not find Nature, at any points, running off into deviations inexplicable and contradictory.

In this country the Democrats allege that Nature has established and maintains an invincible oppugnation between the white and black races; that this oppugnation does not arise out of diversities of character or condition, but solely out of difference in the hue of the skin; and that the direst of all calamities certainly follow wherever and whenever this oppugnation ceases to operate. Practically, we find here that a strong antipathy exists between the blacks and whites; or, at least, that the whites feel they are immeasurably superior to the blacks, and look down upon them with contempt. Does this result from nature or from a habit? If from nature, we cannot help thinking the same phenomena ought to be observable in all places; while if from habit it is easily seen how and why prejudices and customs vary in different places.

It is easy to see, in the popular conception, that a moral law, which is a rule of conduct, may be broken or violated. It is hard to comprehend how a natural law, which regulates and controls physical objects, can be either broken or deflected, Whoever should seriously attempt, for instance, to break the law of gravitation, would quickly find he had meditated more than he could accomplish. He might be broken himself, but the law would unquestionably remain intact and inviolate. What natural law there is of any less inherent strength, we have failed to discover.

It would appear, consequently, that the Democrats are confused in their notions of law, and stand in need of rising to higher and broader views before they will be able to generalize with any certanity. What they hold to be the operations of a natural law in this country, can fairly be attributed to nothing higher than custom, superinduced by the condition in which the larger part of the blacks have been held for generations past. If we look closely, we find as absolute distinctions made between the different classes into which the whites are as bitterly divided. Democracy does well enough to talk about: to adorn a fourth of July oration; to enrapture a crowd gathered around the hustings; to enable demagogues to slip into the places they covet. But your Democrat, in these days, does not believe a particle in genuine democracy—in that element, which puts men on a level as to rights, and treats them according to their deservings—and would be heartily ashamed of himself if he did.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—The Cretan fair in Boston netted fifteen thousand dollars.

—A. C. Thorp committed suicide at New Bedford, Conn., on Sunday night.

—In Benton county, Tennessee, the wheat is uninjured by the frost, but the fruit is all killed.

—The Erie Railroad bill, exactly as it came from the Senate, passed the New York Assembly yesterday.

—There is a temperance society in Sterling, Ill., which no one can join who has not been an inveterate toper.

—A. T. Oliver, of New York, injured in the recent accident on the Erie Railway, died at Port Jervis on Sunday.

—E. Cunard denies the statement that the steamers Cuba and City of Paris are racing across the Atlantic. No such match was made.

—The New York Assembly has passed the bill requiring Railways to receive freight consigned to river craft. It goes to the Senate.

—Three burglars were discovered in the Fairhaven National Bank, at New Bedford, Conn., but they escaped from the window on one of the clerks entering.

—Lapairre, charged with the murder at Montreal of Alcenta Cosur, has been acquitted after four days' trial. The Judge testified he believed the prisoner insane.

—The Propeller Lowell, of the Northern Transportation Company, arrived in Detroit yesterday on the St. Clair River at two o'clock P. M., the first boat through the straits.

—The trial of Fenian prisoners Desmond, English, O'Keefe, Burrett, Orin and Justice, charged with causing the Clerkenwell explosion, commenced at London, England, yesterday.

—Samuel Lawrence, a foundryman in Troy, N. Y., was assassinated on Saturday. He was beaten to death, his skull being horribly crushed. No clue to the murderer.

—The trial of General Cole for the murder of of L. H. Hiscock, commences to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Albany, N. Y., Judge Ingraham, of New York, presiding.

—Miss Betsey Hart, aged nearly eighty years, was fatally burned in Newport, Rhode Island, Sunday evening, while trying to kindle a fire. She had been a school teacher for half a century.

—The case of Keating, the prize fighter, came up at Cincinnati, yesterday, before Judge Murdock, and as his detention prevented the fight coming off according to agreement, the Judge reduced the bail to $2,500, and Keating was released.

—At Springfield, Mass., three fires occurred within two hours of each other yesterday morning, and Henry E. Cobleigh has been arrested as the incendiary. In a barn which was destroyed Horace Kimball, a negro, was burned to death.

—In the case of Joseph Bloomgarten, charged with the embezzlement of $12,000 while acting as Assistant Teller in the office of Assistant Treasurer at Louisville, Judge Blatchford sustained the decision of the United States Commissioner and the prisoner will be sent to Kentucky for trial.

—The case of Blomgarten, charged with embezzling $12,000 from the Assistant Treasnrer of the United States at Louisville, was before the United States Circuit Court of New York, on Saturday, for reviewal, on the gound that the evidence before the Commissioner, under which the defendant was committed, was insufficient. After argument the Court stated a decision would be given on Monday.

—Two more of the bodies burned in the disaster on the Erie Road, at Cerris Rock, have been identified as those of P. Fitzgerald and son, of Urbana, Ohio. This leaves but the remains of one unknown man. Inquiries come for the missing, which, now that but one body remains, goes to confirm the impression that a much larger number than that stated were burned, leaving no trace. Two boys and three men are inquired for, of which there are no accounts.

—The funeral of Mr. John Decker, burned to death in the recent accident on the Erie railway, took place at Elmira, N. Y., yesterday, and was attended by a large concourse of people. The remains were among those of which nothing but charred bones were found, and four days elapsed before they were identified. The identification was finally established by a trunk key, breastpin and earrings. S. B. Fairman, Sr., proprietor of the Elmira *Daily Advertiser*, who was among those severely injured, and whose life was despaired of, is now slowly recovering.

City School Superintendent.

At a Convention of the School Directors of the Consolidated city, held March 2d, 1868, a committee of five, consisting of Thomas Ewing, W. A. Tomlinson, J. H. Walters, J. H. Miller and George H. Anderson, was appointed to prepare a report defining the duties of the City Superintendent, to be presented to the Convention Thursday next, to which time it adjourned for the purpose of receiving the report and electing a City Superintendent. We have been furnished a copy of the report of the Committee for publication, but owing to a want of space are unable to do more than give a synopsis of it. The report is in substance as follows:

The Superintendent, under direction of the Board of Directors, to have supervision over all the schools in the city. It shall be his duty to ascertain the number of children of a proper age not attending school and the cause thereof, and apply the proper remedies therefor. He is required to visit the schools as often as practicable, and see that the rules are properly enforced. Establish a uniformity in grades, and so far as possible require a uniformity in the method of instruction in the different schools. He shall keep a record of his official proceedings, which shall be open to inspection by the directors; and report in writing at least once in each school year to the several Boards of Directors, and as soon as practicable after the close of the school year he shall present to the Central Board of Education, for publication, a report of the progress, condition and prospect of each school, and perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Central Board of Education.

Accompanying the report are the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Central Board of Education and each of the Ward Boards be and they are hereby respectfully requested to enact such rules, regulations and by-laws as may be necessary on the part of each of said Boards respectively to carry into effect the rules and regulations adopted by the Convention for the government of the City Superintendent.

Resolved, That the harmony of the Common School system and the educational interests of the City of Pittsburgh require that all the schools of the city, *including the High School*, should alike be subject to the authority and control of the City Superintendent of Schools.

THE O'CONNOR-TACK CASE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. F. Carrol Brewster, Associate Justice.

To-day we print the official report of the evidence educed by the Commonwealth in the O'Connor-Tack case, now on trial in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, which was taken especially for publication in this journal, by the sworn Court reporter. The reports hitherto furnished were taken from the columns of Philadelphia papers and were neither full nor correct, and hence we commence the republication of all the testimony, and invite the careful perusal of readers who are interested in the proceedings. The report is clear, graphic, interesting and truthful, and gives full insight into this very important case:

TESTIMONY.

JAMES O'CONNOR, *sworn*, and examined by Mr. Mann.

Q. Where is your home, Mr. O'Connor?

A. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Q. Where do you reside in Pittsburgh?

A. At No. 299 Penn street.

Q. Are you a housekeeper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a wife and children?

A. A wife and eight children.

Q. How long have you lived in Pittsburgh?

A. I have resided there, sir, since the year 1849, close upon twenty years.

Q, Do you know these defendants, or any of them? Augustus H. Tack—do you know him?

A. I know him; yes, sir.

Q. Is he in Court?

A. Yes sir.

O. Theodore E. Tack—is he present in Court?

A. Yes, sir, (pointing him out,) that is he.

Q. Frank Tack—is he in Court?

A. That is Mr. Frank Tack.

Q. Emil Schalk?

A. I have a slight acquaintance with Mr. Schalk, that is he.

Q. [By Mr. Hagert.] What did you say, Mr. O'Connor?

A. I said I had a slight acquaintance with Emil Schalk.

Q. John Grierson—is Mr. Grierson in Court?

A. I don't know Mr. Grierson personally, but I believe that that is he, (pointing to the person referred to.)

Q. Where did Aug. H. Tack live at the time of the commencement of these difficulties?

A. He lived in Philadelphia, sir.

Q. Where did Theodore Tack live?

A. He resided in Pittsburgh.

Q. Where did Frank Tack live?

A. In Pittsburgh.

Q. Frank and Theodore lived in Pitisburgh, and Augustus lived in Philadelphia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Emil Schalk—was he a resident of Pittsburgh or Philadelphia?

A. He was, at the commencemant of this matter, a resident of Pittsburgh, and since that time, so far as my knowledge extends, I believe he is a resident now of Philadelphia.

Q. Is Grierson a Pittsburgh or a Philadelphia man?

A. So far as I am advised he is a ——

Mr. Cassiday (interrupting.) Speak of your own knowledge.

A. I have already stated, Mr. Cassidy, I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, but I have, I believe, the receipts here.

Mr. Cassidy. Please to state of your own knowledge, and when you do not know do not state what others have told you.

Q. Tell us now about where this thing began—the circumstances of getting you to buy oil?

A. Well it originated about the 7th of June, 1867.

Q. Who first introduced the subject to you?

A. I came here about the 7th of June, 1867. I had some business with Mr. Cassidy which had been placed in his hands by Mr. Tack, who had been the agent of the Keystone Refinery, of which I was the special partner. It was a claim of $1,000.

Mr. Cassidy. Do you think that is material?

Mr. Mann. We charge that they "went" for these $1,000 also.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] Is that so, Mr. O'Connor?

A. No, sir; that is not so.

Q. [By Mr. Mann,] Did you see Augustus Tack, or either of the Tacks?

A. Yes, sir. I went to Mr. Augustus Tack's office, (that was my business,) I made an arrangement with him by which I met him at Mr. Cassidy's office, and from there I returned to his office; and it was at that time that this thing commenced.

Q. Which one was it that you met—Augustus Tack?

A. Augustus Tack. The conversation regarding this particular matter arose in this way; Mr. Augustus Tack told me that oil was falling, and was low in price then and would be a great deal lower. He told me that his firm was very largely "short," as it is termed, of oil.

Q. Just tell the jury what is meant by "short" in oil?

A. Well, "short" is a term which is used by oil-brokers and men of that class to designate that they have sold or agreed to deliver at some future day more oil than they really have. They are then termed "short" of oil. The term "long" on oil, is where they have bought and obtained contracts for more oil than they have sold—that is, to have a surplus is "long," and to be "short" is the reverse of a surplus, the reverse of "long."

Q. And they told you they were "short" on oil?

A. That is they were "short" sellers of oil; for instance, the market that day—

Mr. Cassidy. What does the witness know of the market of his own knowledge?

A. I know; Mr. Tack told me.

Q. What he told you was true?

A. I don't know about that.

Judge Brewster. You say that you knew what the market price was?

A. I know it from Mr. Tack. He told me so. Mr. Tack told me, if I recollect aright—it was a good while ago—that about twenty-four cents was the market value for "spot" oil, that is, real oil deliverable at the moment. The contract oil deliverable ahead—the price of that ranged two or three cents a gallon higher according to the month and the amounts, and all that sort of thing—probably 26, 27 and 28 cents. He told me he was largely "short" of oil, and was going to go a great deal further "short" of oil, and the reason was—

Mr. Cassidy. He stated this?

A. Yes, sir. He argued all this thing with me at the time, and explained it.

Mr. Cassidy. I want you to give what he *said*, not your inferences from what he said.

A. No, sir. I will give you his exact language if I can, but it was nine or ten months ago.

Mr. Cassidy. You know what I mean. State his language, or the substance.

A. Yes, sir. He said their firm was largely short of oil, and he said the market was declining and would still further decline; there was a surplus of oil; the markets in Europe were glutted; that there was more oil than there was any special demand for at that time. And he said that the "short" contracts that he was making had proved profitable up to that time, and would prove much more profitable as he went along; and then he told me that on account of the great friendly feeling up to that moment existing between Mr. Theodore Tack and myself, as well also as the friendly feeling exhibited by me to their house, he regretted very much that the house of Tack Brothers had purchased from Mr. Finney and myself, in March of that year, deliverable in July and August and September of that year, some 2,500 barrels of oil, because the prices at which we had agreed to buy it—Mr. Tack was the seller—

Mr. Cassidy. You are still stating what he said?

A. Yes, sir—would, at the way things looked then, make Mr. Finney and myself lose about $5,000. That $5,000, or whatever the amount was when it was settled for, would go to Mr. Tack because they had become the sellers of 2,500 barrels of oil in March to Mr. Finney and Mr. O'Connor, and he regretted it particularly that he did not want to make any money off us, off me rather. And then he said the only way for me to do to cover myself against this apparent loss, which was going to be considerable, was to do as he had done, go "short" on oil, and as soon as I had returned home for me to see Theodore and he would tell me all about it, and the quicker done the better. That is what occurred at that interview.

Q. When you went to Pittsburgh, did you see Theodore Tack?

A. Yes, sir. I went immediately home; I left the succeeding day, or probably the very day, or within a day or two, and I saw Theodore Tack, and he and Mr. Finney and myself discussed this whole matter very fully, down at Mr. Finney's office, at the corner of Market and Water streets in Pittsburgh.

Q. What did Theodore have to say about it there?

A. Well, Theodore corroborated all that Augustus Tack had said, and urged very strongly the same thing.

Mr. O'Brien objected to the testimony of conversation between witness and Theodore Tack, because it occurred beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, and because no connection had yet been shown between the defendants.

Objection overruled.

Q. Be good enough to state what was said by Theodore Tack and yourself at that interview?

A. Well, he said all that Mr. Augustus Tack had said.

Q. By Mr. Cassidy. What he said?

A. Mr. Cassidy, I cannot undertake on my oath to give the exact language of persons some eight or nine months ago. I can give you the substance of what he said.

Mr. Cassidy. What he *said*—that is all we want.

A. To the best of my recollection and belief he said their house was very largely "short" on oil—that they made money by it and that they were going on to sell oil largely "short," and he urged me to authorize him to sell oil, and I did authorize him to sell oil, and agreed to pay him his regular commission of 1½ per cent. for selling. We spent probably that day—maybe we discussed it one hour or one hour and a half—he gave his views all in detail of this matter, and urged me very strongly to do it, and said he would be very careful who he sold to—would have nothing but prime parties, and said the quicker I sold it the better for me, because I would make money by so doing. And he told the same thing to Mr. Finney. And he then and there, particularly during the course of the conversation, which took a long time—numerous branches of it—pledged himself particularly to take care of my interests, and he also stated to Mr. Finney that he must place implicit confidence in him, Mr. Finney being at the time, comparatively speaking, a stranger. He said that as to me—I knew him so well and so intimately that the remark he made to Mr. Finney was unnecessary to make to me. And I did then and there place implicit confidence —

Mr. Cassidy. Never mind! Excuse me; we want no remarks.

Q. He asked you to have confidence in him?

A, He asked Finney to have confidence in him.

Q. The truth was, he had *your* confidence?

Objected to, and objection sustained, on the ground of being leading.

Q. Did you or did you not have confidence in him?

Objected to, and objection overruled.

A. I had, sir, implicit confidence in him at that time.

Q. What were the relations existing between you and him at that time?

A. Of the most intimate personal character at that time; we were great friends.

Q. Serving each other in every way that you could?

Objected to.

Q. Were you or were you not?

Objected to. Objection sustained.

Q. How long had these friendly relations existed between you?

A. Well, I think Mr. Theodore Tack and I had been very friendly for probably a year and a half or two years at that time—somewhere in that neighborhood. He was very often at my house.

Q. Did you make a contract at that time, or had you other interviews with Theodore and Augustus before you closed and agreed to sell oil?

A. Well, at that time, I was going on to asy, he again and again said, that if we placed this matter entirely in his charge he would take entire control of it, and he would protect Mr. Finney and Mr. O'Connor. And the arrangement was then made by which he was authorized to make the sales, and he went out that day and made a sale of 3,000 barrels to Mr. Schalk—that was the origin of it. The very first contract he made, as he stated to me on the succeeding day that he had made it to Mr. Schalk that day.

Q. Where did you see him the next day?

A. Well, he came to my house if I recollect right. He told me that he had sold 3,000 barrels to Emil Schalk—that Emil Schalk was perfectly good, and that it was so good a thing that he had signed and executed contracts to Mr. Schalk, and signed my name to them so as to close them; that he wanted me to accept a new set of contracts in my own proper name, which I did. I don't know what he did there, but I take it for granted that he destroyed the other ones.

Mr. Cassidy. Don't tell us any thing that you take for granted.

A. I don't want to do him any injustice.

Mr. Cassidy. We will take care of that. We don't want you to do him justice.

Q. That was the first contract?

A. Yes sir. The second day he sold 3,000 barrrels more to Mr. Schalk—that made 6,000 barrels.

Q. When did he next communicate with you?

A. That was on June 12th, he executed those contracts, and I think it was about June 14th next.

Q. Now, who sold these for you? You have said Theodore Tack?

A. Theodore Tack.

Q. Did the firm?

A. The firm of Tack Bro. & Co.

Q. To whom were you to pay the commission?

A. Tack Bro. & Co.

Q. Who were in that firm?

A. Augustus H. Tack, Theodore E. Tack, and Frank Tack—the firm of Tack Bro. & Co. as far as I know.

Mr. Cassiday. If you don't know, don't say. If you do know, stand by it.

A. Well, I never saw their articles of partnership.

Mr. Cassidy. Now I want to stop this gentleman again. If he does not know that of which he speaks, he should not state it.

Judge Brewster. Mr. O'Connor, you must confine yourself of course, to your personal knowledge.

A. Well, I know of Augustus Tack, for he told me he was a partner, and I know of Theodore Tack, because he is the man himself. Those two gentlemen I am positive about. I have it from themselves.

Q. This house of Tack Brothers were to receive the Commissions?

A. Tack, Brother & Company.

Q. They were to be paid?

A. They were to be paid one and a half per cent.

Q. They were your brokers?

A. Brokers and agents, and were to be paid one and a half per cent. commissioners on all these sales.

Q. And what else were they to do besides making these sales—in reference to your interests?

A. They were to protect my interests. They gave me the most positive assurance.

Mr. Cassidy. Give us what they said—who are you speaking of?

A. Well, Mr. Theodore Tack. From the 10th or 11th of June, up to the time of his leaving for Philadelphia in the latter part of June. I saw him every day or so, and during these two or three weeks I must

ıave had a great many interviews—as often ıs several times a day he would either ome to my house or I would go down to ıis office. We talked about it when riding ut together to the country, and in Mr. Finney's office, and on the streets, over and ver again. I cannot give you word for vord any particular conversation except hat at the origin of it—this first time down here at Mr. Finney's office, he said what I ıave already told you—to protect my inter-st as in the same boat that he was in.

Q. What is that?

A. That he would protect my interest and Mr. Finney's interest, and that we must ılace implicit confidence in him—that he knew all about it, and his interests were ur interests, and we were to pay him $3,000 or doing this business.

Q. That was the first interview?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He assured you that they were in the same boat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That your interests were their interest?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please find that first contract, (handing witness papers.)

A. They are all dated on the same day—hese six of Mr. Schalk's.

Q. Six thousand barrels?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were these the ones he made or those you substituted?

A. He made three, then substituted three for them, and then afterwards he made hem in this shape and here they are, six of hem, (handing them to District Attorney.) These contracts were made as between Mr. Schalk as the buyer and Messrs. Tack Brothers as the sellers.

Mr. Cassidy; They will speak for themselves.

Mr. Mann offers coutract in evidence.

Q. These contracts are made as between Mr. Schalk as buyer and Tack Brothers as sellers, and are transferred?

Mr. Cassidy. Never mind—they will speak for themselves.

Q. These contracts were made with whom?

Mr. Cassidy. They speak for themselves.

Mr. Mann read the contracts—one dated Pittsburgh, June 12th, 1867, for one thousand barrels.

This is a printed form, you will observe, and on the margin is printed "Tack Bothers & Company," &c. On the back the ransfer.

Q. The Tack Brothers & Co. on the margin of these are the defendants?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On account of the Fairview Company—was there such a company?

A. Yes, sir—Mr. Schalk—that is Mr. Schalk's refinery; and Mr. Schalk's acceptance is on the face of it.

Mr. Cassidy. It is a refinery?

Mr. Mann. I had not come to that.

[Mr. Mann read the contract.]

Q. This is Emil Schalk, the defendant?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'Brien. Suppose you give one of hese to the Court.

Judge Brewster. I don't profess to understand these oil contracts.

Mr. Mann. I presume there is English in hese, and I want to get it out; my friends don't want it.

Mr. Cassidy. You will get it out in the way pointed out by law.

[Mr. Mann read the entire contract.]

Mr. Mann. The next is of the same character.

Another is June 12th, the same parties, the same way, 1,000 barrels.

Mr. Hagert. Don't it state when that oil is deliverable on any of these contracts?

Mr. Mann. This is one for November, another is the month of September, another is the month of October, and one in December.

Q. These were the transactions of June 12th?

A. These were transactions with Mr. Schalk.

Q. What was the next transaction?

A. The next in point of fact was the sale to Wightman & Anderson, but in point of date it appears subsequent. In point of fact, the next was the contract made by Tack Bros. to Wightman & Anderson.

Q. When was that?

A. The sale is arranged the same day, and it may be drawn up that day or the succeeding day.

Q. What is the date?

A. 15th of June for 500 barrels, at 26½ cents.

Q. Deliverable when?

A. Cash on delivery; delivery to be made at buyer's option, during the present year.

Q. What is buyer's option?

A. It means that the buyer has the option of calling for it at any time during that year—that is from June 15th. At any time Wightman & Anderson would give me fifteen days notice they could call for it.

Q. What is the next one?

A. The next one is the same date—June 15th, Wightman & Anderson buyers, James O'Connor sellers: twenty-six cents, deliverable buyer's option, during the present year, 1867, Richard T. Leech, broker.

Q. Who made this contract for you?

A. Mr. Tack.

Q. What is the next?

A. The next is a contract that was made by wire—that is, by telegraph. It was effected by Augustus Tack, through the order of Theodore. It is dated Philadelphia, June 14, 1867, for 500 barrels.

Q. Who were the parties?

A. Simmens & Guelder meister were the buyers, James O'Connor of Pittsburgh, through Tack Brothers the sellers.

Q. What is the price?

A. The price twenty-three cents, buyer's option, during the month of August, signed Rose, Ambühl & Co., brokers.

Q. What is next.

A. Philadelphia, June 14, 1867, two contracts for 1,000 barrels divided into 500 each, for account of Simmons & Guildermeister of New York. Twenty-four cents, deliverable buyers' option during the month of September; Rose, Ambühl & Co., brokers. The next is on the 15th of June, 1867, J. C. Kirkpatrick buyer; deliverable October, 1867, at buyer's option, they giving the seller ten days notice; price, twenty-four cents; made by Tack Brothers for me.

Q. What is the next?

A. June 15, 1867, James O'Connor sellers, J. C. Kirkpatrick buyers, 500 barrels, twenty-four cents, deliverable during the month of July at buyer's option, giving ten days notice; sold for me by Tack Brothers. The next is the same date, 15th; James O'Connor seller, J. C. Kirkpatrick buyer, 500 barrels, twenty-four cents, deliverable August, 1867; buyer's option, ten days notice. Also, by Tack Brothers. Next, June 15th; 500 barrels, deliverable month of September, buyer's option, with J. C. Kirkpatrick as buyers; price twenty-four cents; made by Tack Brothers for me. Next, June 18, 1867, twenty-three and a half cents, deliverable during the month of September at the city of Philadelphia, buyer's option, 1,000 barrels, National Refinery and Storing Company; by Tack Brothers, brokers. Next, June 18, 1867; 1,000 barrels, National Refinery and Storing Company, twenty-three cents, deliverable during the month of August, buyer's option; Tack Brothers & Co. The next: Bunker Brothers, 250 barrels, June 19th, deliverable during the month of July, 1867, with ten days notice, at twenty-four and a half cents, to the Philadelphia firm, Tack Brothers; Bunker Brothers & Co. the acceptors. The next is a duplicate of that one, the same date.

Mr. Cassidy Just read that top.

A. "Brewer, Burke & Co."

Mr. Cassidy. The contract shows it was made with Brewer, Burke & Co.?

Mr. Mann. I asked who the buyers were?

A. Bunker Brothers.

Mr. Cassidy. The paper will show it.

Mr. Mann. I suppose it is part of a lot which was broken up and sold in lots.

Mr. Hagart. There is no doubt of that, but you can't contradict the paper by the witness.

Mr. Mann. I suppose the contract was made for 1,000 barrels, and when they came to put it into writing they split it up in this way.

Judge Brewster. The witness cannot contradict or vary the paper; he may explain it.

Q. Who were the purchasers of that contract?

Mr. Cassidy. Wait a moment. The paper will speak for itself.

Mr. Mann. The other side has alleged that it is a mistake. [To witness:] Is there any mistake in that paper?

A. Not in regard to Bunker Brothers being the buyers.

Q. Is there any mistake about any other portion?

A. There is one or the other, or both.

Mr. Hagart. Never mind.

Mr. Mann. We offer to prove that he made a contract with Mr. Tack and these four papers were the subdivisions of a contract, and what he said and what they said.

Mr. Cassidy objects.

Judge Brewster. The question is, what Tack said about these particular contracts.

Q. What was said about these contracts?

A. I went to Tack's office by appointment. Mr. Finney was to be there. He got there before I did a few minutes, and when I went in Mr. Finney told me what they had done while I was walking down, and asked my approval. Mr. Tack said he could sell 1,500 barrels of oil, deliverable 250 in July, 250 in August, 250 in September, 250 in October, 250 in November and 250 in December, at a specified price. I agreed to it. He didn't tell me who they were—it was part of his contract that he was to get good buyers. He told me Brewer, Burke & Co. had sold 1,500 in the same way—"short." Several days elapsed, and in the interim Theodore Tack came to Philadelphia, and when finally it came to be put into paper it eventuated in Bunker Brothers becoming the buyers.

Mr. Cassiday. That is all they said?

A. Mr. Frank Tack went with me in person to Brewer, Burke & Co.'s office, and I accepted these identical contracts. There are six of them.

Mr. Mann. These are all dated June 19th.

A. They were not accepted on that day. Across the face is written "Accepted—Bunker & Bros." Across the bottom is written "Bunker Bros. & Co., Brokers. 250 barrels each, deliverable one lot in September, one lot in October, one lot in August, one lot in November, one lot in July, one lot in December."

What was the next operation?

A. The next was June 25; James C. Kirkpatrick, buyers.

Mr. Mann. These are dated June 25th, 1867. Signed by Tack Brothers & Co., Brokers. Accepted—J. C. Kirkpatrick & James Lyons. James O'Connor is the seller, and the buyers Kirkpatrick & Lyons. —three contracts of 500 barrels each.

Q. When was it you made the first contract?

A. June 12th.

Q. The last one?

A. July 2d, 1867.

[Last one read in evidence.]

Q. This is 1000 barrels at 27?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the amount of these altogether?

A. 16,000 barrels.

Q. Did these Tack Bros. negotiate the whole of these for you?

Yes, sir.

Q. What was the amount you were to pay them as commission?

Mr. Cassidy—When you say "Tack Bros." please tell us who you mean?

Q. At this time you had intercourse with Theodore and Augustus Tack—you have said nothing yet about Frank?

Mr. Hagert—But he will now that you call his attention to it.

Q. How much were you to pay them?

A. It was to be 1½ per cent.

Q. What would that have amounted to on these sales?

A. About $3,000.

Q. That contract dated July 2d, was it made then or before?

A. That contract was dated July 2d; it was not closed until about July 7th or 8th; it was made in Philadelphia by "wire," and Mr. Frank Tack was the party who advised me in Pittsburgh in regard to it.

Q. What occurred in the month of June? Did Theodore remain in Pittsburgh or leave there?

A. Well, the latter part of June Mr. Theodore Tack told me it was necessary to come to Philadelphia; that he was coming on here to do what is called settle—in the oil business they call it, at the close of the month, "settling" time for that particular month; and he stated that one of his reasons for coming on was that he had business in Philadelphia; that he wanted to be present here with his brother Augustus at settling time. The second reason was that he was coming on to Philadelphia to give his own personal attention, in addition to his broihers', to this whole matter of his own contracts and my contracts and all the contracts he was interested in. He told me this, that he purposed bringing with him $20,000 of United States bonds, which he said he had then lodged (belonging to his firm) in the Exchange National Bank at Pittsburgh. His object in bringing that $20,000 in United States bonds with him was that, if necessary, when he got here—in going still further "short" of oil sometimes they require a margin of a dollar a barrel, or whatever the special agreement may be—he required it for that purpose, as well as to protect his own interests and the interests of myself and all his customers, and that he would fully report to and advise me precisely how every thing worked in Philadelphia and let me know about it. He started and came to Philadelphia for that express purpose—now I didn't see him get into the cars to come here.

Q. But you missed him from Pittsburgh?

A. Yes, sir; and I received letters from him.

Q. He told you he was going, and you saw no more of him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he write to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How soon?

A. Well, I think the letter is dated July 3d.

[Witness produces letter.]

It is postmarked July 3d.

Q. When did you get it?

A. I believe I got this letter on the morning of July 5th.

Q. Will you read it?

A. It is dated July 3d, and posted July 3d, and I believe I got on the 5th.

Q. The 4th was a holiday?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what occurred on the morning of the 5th?

A. Well, the morning of the 5th I was going down Fifth street, and I met Mr. Tack's clerk, Mr. Guthrie. I asked him——

Mr. Cassidy. Never mind that.

Q. What was he doing?

Objected to and withdrawn.

Q. In consequence of what that clerk told you did you see Frank Tack?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you tell him?

A. I told him what Mr. Guthrie had told me.

Q. What was it?

A. Well, I met him on the street.

Mr. Cassidy. Met who? Frank A. Tack?

A. No, I met Mr. Guthrie.

Mr. Cassidy. You told this to Mr. Tack, what Mr. Guthrie said?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it?

A. I told him I had met Mr. Guthrie on Fifth street, and I had asked him how oil was, and he had very much astonished me by telling me it had jumped to thirty cents. He was very much excited about it—the market was very much excited—and I asked him if he was joking? He said no, it was really so. I asked him what was the cause of it. He told me I had better go see Mr. Frank Tack. He told me he was then in a great hurry; he was hunting around for certain parties to call upon them for the deliveries of their oil, and he wanted to know where he would find Mr. Finney, who was a seller of oil on his own individual account, as well as a partner of mine in these transactions. I went immediately to Frank Tack's office and saw him.

Q. What account did he give—what did he say?

A. His exact language, to the best of my knowledge and belief, was that Mr. Guthrie was a fool or something a little more vulgar than that; that I must not believe every thing I was told; and that he did not believe it to be true; that oil had somewhat advanced, but not that much; that they had no such advices, but he would immediately telegraph to Philadelphia to see what was the cause of it—to see what was the matter. Theodore was there at that time, and so was Augustus. He told me not to feel uneasy about it—not to feel worried; that what oil brokers said was as a rule not very reliable, and that I must not believe everything I heard. He told me to go home and keep cool and quiet, and he would let me know as soon as he received his dispatches. That was about the conversation.

Q. When did you next see him?

A. Well, either that day or the next day he came up to my house in person. I was in my bath-room.

A. [Mr. Cassidy.] Who did?

A. Mr. Frank Tack. I opened the bath-room door and Frank Tack was there, and he poked at me a telegram, and as I was wet and undressed and every thing of that kind, I told him to tell me what he had to say. He told me that that day, as far as I recollect, the fuss that had occurred at Philadelphia, owing to the seizure of a very large quantity of refined petroleum here; that General Cummings, the collector of the district, had made a raid upon the refined petroleum of the city.

Mr. Cassidy. This is what he *told* yon?

A. Well, I can't tell his exact words; it is an impossibility for me to recite every man's exact words, for the last nine or ten months.

Q. That General Cummings had made a raid?

A. Well, I don't know that he made use of the words, but he stated that the excitement was owing to the fact that General Cummings, the collector of this port, had seized very large quantities or immense quantities of refined oil, and that that had produced great excitement in the trade. And I asked him what was the cause of it, and he said he did not know; but that Gus. Tack, his brother, would go to Washington, and see U. S. Commissioner Rollins, and have the thing rectified, and that he would go after General Cummings, and get him removed from his office; it was that serious a matter. I then went and told my partner, Mr. Finney all about it, what he had told me.

Q. What was the next advice you had?

A. I think the next advice after that was that Mr. Frank Tack told me that Gus. had been to Washington city, and got the matter straightened out there.

Mr. Cassidy. This conversation with Mr. Tack you speak of was on the 5th of July?

A. No. I don't know that it was on the 5th of July.

Q. I understood you to say so.

A. Oh, the conversation about Mr. Guthrie was on the 5th of July, and this, I think, was the next day.

Judge Brewster. That would be the 6th.

A. The 6th; that is my impression; there has been so much said about this thing that I can't possibly state exactly

Mr. Cassidy. It is marvellous you remember so much.

A. I will try to give you all I know.

[Letter of July 3, 1867, to Mr. O'Connor, read to the jury.]

Q. You got that letter on the 5th of July, you said?

A. To the best of my recollection, I got that on the morning of the 5th.

Q. What did you do then, after you got that letter?

A. Well, oil did not go down.

Q. Did you remain in Pittsburgh?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did Theodore return?

A. He returned a few days subsequent to that?

Q. Did you see him?

A. Yes, sir. In the first place he came home on Saturday or Sunday: the first person I saw after that was Frank Tack; he met me at the door going into church, and showed me a letter that he had got from the firm. I think it was in Gus's handwriting, giving me a message. It read thus: "Tell O'Connor that his contracts—"

Mr. Cassidy. Where is the letter?

A. It was his own letter. He has it.

Q. Whose letter?

A. Gus. Tack's letter to Tack Bros. & Co., Pittsburgh. And he read me the letter, and gave me the letter, and I showed it to Mr. Finney and after that I returned it to him,

Mr. Cassidy. What was the date of this interview?

A. Probably along the 8th or 9th or 10th of July. It was subsequent to the 5th.

Q. What did he state?

A. The letter stated: "Tell O'Connor his contracts are all right; that he will make money; after the delivery of all they were bound to deliver, they would have a surplus of several thousand barrels of oil which they could loan to their friends. I don't say these were the exact words, but that is the substance of the letter. And he then stated that same day that Theodore had got home, but was very tired and would not see me on Sunday unless I insisted upon it. Frank brought me this letter and showed me it—it was from the Philadelphia house—giving me the latest news. He then stated about Theodore's arrival and that he was very tired and that it being Sunday, that he preferred not seeing me unless I insisted upon it; that he was tired and had been hard at work in Philadelphia, and would meet me next morning at Mr. Finney's office.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] That is the conversation wtth Mr. Frank?

A. As far as I had conversation with Frank Tack.

Q. [Mr. Mann.] You did see Theodore the next day?

A. I saw him by appointment the next day at Mr. Finney's office.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

COMMONWEALTH *vs.* TACK BROS.

MORNING SESSION.

Commonwealth's case resumed.

JAMES O'CONNER, a witness, was recalled by the prosecution and examined by District Attorney MANN.

Question. You stated yesterday that you saw Theo. Tack at his office; that was in July. was it not?

Answer, That was on Monday, July 9, after his return from the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Frank Tack had arranged on the preceeding Sunday that Theodore would meet me at Mr. Finney's office on Monday morning, July 9, and he did so.

Q. What did you say to him?

A. Well, he told me that this temporary advance in oil was caused by a "corner," a combination, which had "called" about 70,000 barrels of oil simultaneously, and that a man by the name of Logan, Wm. P. Logan, had been the instrument of doing it; that the price of oil would soon decline; it was merely temporary; that his interests were then, on that day, just the same as they had been, my interests. They were largely short of oil yet, for me to feel easy about it, because all the oil that could be "called" from him as my agent was during the month of July, and would not amount to but very little money; and that this little temporary thing would pass away and that I would be all right. He also told me that Mr. Cruey's circulars, stating that there were a very large number of vessels loading for Europe, an immense demand, and every thing of that kind, had also added to the stimulation of the market. He went on and discussed this whole matter fully for an hour and a half or two hours there.

Q. That was July 9th?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What next did you do after that?

A. The next interview I had Mr. Theo. Tack was in his own office, probably the succeeding day. He told me that it was reported around town that his firm had lost a very large sum of money. I was telling him that it was reported that I was broke, that I was caught for a large amount of money, that it would ruin me, and he gave me his sympathy by telling me that it had been said he was broke, and it was reported also that their firm had lost a large sum of money, they being in the same position then. And then the same thing he told me the day before was all talked over again; and he said there would be no trouble, my losses would be only temporary, and we discussed that a little and went home a great deal better pleased.

Q. Have you the circulars he showed you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where are they?

A. In that case, (referring to a package from which he took several papers,) one of these is the circular I received, or is addressed to Mr. Tack, and handed to me at the time; I had it at least. The others are issued by Crucy to the public, and those are the ones which Mr. ——

(Witness is stopped by Mr. Cassidy.)

That must be the one, I presume, from the fact of its being addressed to me. (*Repeated.*) I say I presume that is the one, for the reason that it is addressed to Tack Bros.

Q. You have no doubt about its being the one?

A. No more than that I know Mr. Cassidy is Mr. Cassidy.

Q. We want no ambiguous terms "we presume"—that is the one? [Objected to.]

Q. [By the Court.] What have you to say about that, Mr. O'Connor?

A. That is a circular of Jules Cruey & Co., oil brokers. That circular is dated June 22d.

Mr. Cassidy. Never mind that.

A. (Continued.) I got that paper from Mr. Tack, Mr. Theo. Tack.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] On the occasion you refer to?

A. Well, on or about that time.

Q. What do you mean by that—the next day or the day before?

A. I told you yesterday, and I tell you again, it is impossible for me to go back nine or ten months in an immense matter like this and say that I did a particular thing on a particular day.

Q. I am not inviting you for a speech, I want to know what you mean by "on or about?"

A. Well, about these conversations—that circular was brought and handed to me about the time he was explaining to me in corroboration of this statement about the large amount of oil.

Cross-examined. Q. Do you mean by "on or about" the day before or the day after? Yes or no about that?

A. I cannot say positively as to dates.

Q. [By the Court.] It was about the date of the other conversation you have spoken of?

A. On or about that time.

Q. That he brought that circular up?

Yes, sir.

[Circular withdrawn for the present.]

Q. What did he [Theo. Tack] say to you about the circular?

A. He said, either at the time when he brought that up to talk about this.

In the latter part of June, before he came last, he had told me who Jules Cruey & Co. were.

Q. What did he say?

A. He told me that they were a Greek house.

Q. [By the Court.] What is the name of the Greek house.

A. Jules Cruey & Co. And he told me they were a reliable house, a respectable house.

Q. Did he show you anything else besides that circular?—anything in regard to the seizure of oil?

A. About the seizure of oil—that was with Frank Tack, as I stated fully yesterday, in Mr. Theo.'s absence.

What took place after that interview?

Q. [Mr. Cassidy.] To what interview do you refer?

A. The last interview (of which we are now speaking) occurred at Mr. Tack's office, about the 10th or 11th of July, about his losing money, the reports on the street about him, and about my being broken up.

Q. You described that fully?

A. Yes, sir. Then about one week after that, finding that oil did not go up, and feeling—. [Witness again interrupted by defence.]

[Mr. O'Connor—Do you want to know exactly the very time I saw him?]

[District Attorney—O no.] What next conversation?

A. Well, the most important matter was that I sent for him to come to my house on the 27th of July, and he came to my house in Pittsburgh about three o'clock in the afternoon, and I told him it was asserted that he had betrayed my confidence. I told him that I was advised that he and others had gotten up this "corner" by which I would lose a large sum of money, and I told him I wanted to know what he had to say about it. Mr. Theo. Tack said that those statements that had been made that their firm or he or other parties had gotten up this "corner," or were instrumental in all this thing, he said those statements were not true. I told him that I would come on to Philadelphia and investigate it fully, that I would trace it up, and if it was not true I would be very glad of it, because I had thought up to that moment a great deal of him.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] This is what you said to him?

A. Yes sir, this is what I told him, exactly word for word. He then said I would have hard work to prove it, I replied to that, "Theodore that is not the answer of an honest man; if it is true I will prove it, and if it is true and I prove it, you had better be in some unmentionable place than be where you are."

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] Was that what you said? State all you said, and that only.

A. I would rather not do so here, but if you insist I will state it.

Mr. Cassidy. You said you remembered it accurately. Let us have it all.

Witness asked: Shall I state exactly what itsaid?

Mr. Mann. Certainly.

A. I said to him, word for word, "that if I was true and I found it out to be so, and that he had betrayed my confidence and gone after and robbed me, that he had better be in hell." That was my language, sir.

Q. What did he say to this?

A. He did not reply at all. He got up and left the room. I got in the carriage, went to the depot, and came to Philadelphia that afternoon.

Q. Who did you see when you got to Philadelphia?

A. I went with Mr. Finney to see Mr. Augustus Tack, the partner of Theodore, (who has an office here on Walnut street,) on Monday morning.

Q. What occurred?

A. Mr. Finney came with me from Pittsburgh on this particular business. The first thing Mr. Augustus Tack told me was to say that I had been on the streets here in Philadelphia reporting that they had acted dishonestly and that I ought not to have done it. I told him I had seen no oil man, or oil broker, or anything of the kind, but had come right down from the "Continental Hotel," where I was stopping, with Mr. Finney, to his (Tack's) office, and he was the first I had talked to on that subject. That was the first remark that was made when we went into the office. Then Mr. Augustus Tack said they were not in this "corner" and combination; that they had not acted in the manner in which it was alleged that they had.

Mr. Cassidy. Do you mean to say he used the words "corner" and "combination?"

A. Yes, sir. It was well known there was a "corner."

Q. Did he use that word?

A. Corner? Yes, "corner;" he used it. That he was not in that "corner."

Q. What next?

A. He then went on to say that I had always been very kind to the firm, sent them a good deal of business, befriended them in every possible way; and that he felt particularly anxious that there should be no difficulty about this thing on account of the great friendship existing between his brother Theodore and myself in Pittsburgh. I told him then that I was prepared to hear all the explanations of all the accusations that had been made against them, and he then said for me to go around among the oil brokers, and see what they all said about it. I told him there was hardly any necessity of my going and seeing all his

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MARRIED:

KALER—HALL—On Thursday evening, April **16**, **1868**, at St. James Church, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. George Slattery, Mr. E. P. KALER and Miss SARAH L. HALL, both of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED:

BARKER.—On Saturday, April **18th**, **1868**, Mrs. FANNY, wife of William Barker, Sr., in the **75th** year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. **70** Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, **21st** inst., at **2** o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LET NOT YOUR PREJUDICE USURP YOUR REASON.

It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood, and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it taken towards bedtime will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain morbid conditions of mind an. body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counter-irritants.

The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infirmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "shattered their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence or undue physical or intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Election for President and Directors of the

MONONGAHELA WATER CO.

Will be held at the First National Bank of Birmingham, on TUESDAY, May **5th**, **1868**, between the hours of **4** and **6** o'clock P. M.

ap21:088 EDWARD MOYE, Secretary.

WANTED.—A SITUATION.—A sober, steady and trustworthy man who has had fifteen years experience in the peddling and general commission business, and who can present unquestionable references, is desirous of procuring a situation. Address, "G. N.," Washingtonville, Columbiana county, Ohio.

ap21:

WANTED,

A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY,

For a pupil, and to act as assistant to a Mechanical Engineer. Premium required.

Address Box **50**, P. O., Allegheny City, Pa.

ap16:062

TO LET,

TWO GOOD DWELLINGS,

On **47** Ohio street, two doors west of Diamond, each containing two rooms and two porches.

Enquire at **46** Ohio street.

ap21:093 W. CARSON.

STRAY HORSE.—A LIGHT BAY HORSE was taken up by the Police, on Tuesday, the **14th** inst. **15½** hands high; two hind feet white; dark mane and tail; about eight years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold on the **25th** inst. to pay expenses.

ap21:092 MATTHEW J. GREENE.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of

GREGG & CLENDINING,

Was dissolved on the **15th** inst., by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in settlement. JAMES GREEG, No. **4** Hand street. WM. CLENDINING, No. **50** Hand st.

Pittsburgh, April **15th**, **1868**.

JAMES GREGG will continue the old business at No. **4** Hand street. All orders will be promptly attended to.

The business will also be continued at the old stand, No. **50** Hand street, by WM. CLENDINING.

ap21:098

A. BRADLEY.....W. VANKIRK.....J. S. BRADLEY

ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

Manufacture every variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves); POMONA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Stoves).

Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street.

ap21:89

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23d, 1868,

AT **2** O'CLOCK P. M.,

Will be sold on the premises, all that PIECE OF LAND situate in McClure township, beginning at the corner of Back Lane and a **40** feet street; thence along said street N. **12** degrees **30** minutes W. **244** feet **10½** inches to John Gass' line; thence N. **77** degrees **10** minutes E. **389** feet ½ inch to Bakewell's line; thence along said line S. **12** degrees **30** minutes E. **250** feet **10½** inches to Back Lane; thence along the same **578** degrees W. **388** feet to place of beginning, containing **2** acres **33** perches, with a strip **20** feet wide reserved off the eastern end of said piece for a road. The property of Philip Hussang, deceased.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

JOHN GASS, Jr., Administrator.

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN, Attorney, **71** Grant street. ap21:090

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

WATER LOAN.

Proposals for Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars,

Of the "Water Extension Loan Bonds," will be received at the office of the City Controller, Fourth street.

These Bonds will bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST with Coupons attached. The Coupons are payable semi-annually, at the Office of the City Treasury, and the Bonds payable in Twenty-five years. A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR ULTIMATE PAYMENT IS PROVIDED FOR, AND THE COUPONS ARE BY LAW MADE RECEIVABLE FOR WATER RENTS.

The Bonds are, BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FREED FROM STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

It is a well known fact that Bonds issued for water purposes, in all large cities, have proved *safe and very desirable investments.*

All bids under par will be acted upon. The Bonds are to be issued in denominations of **$1,000**, **$500** and **$100**.

By order of the Finance Committee.

ap21:094 **THOMAS STEEL, Controller.**

NEW GOODS!

WHITE AND BLACK

LAMA LACE MANTLES.

EVENING

DRESS SHAWLS.

CHOICE

PIQUES AND CHINTZES.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

SILK MANTLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS.

COUNTERPANES AND FURNITURE COVERING.

BATES & BELL.

ap12:TTs&T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EIGHTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, for the months of March and April, **1868**.

Pittsburgh.

John Rowley, tavern, **1st** ward.
Mordical Johns, tavern, **1st** ward.
Fred. Vierheller, tavern, **1st** ward.
Schaum & Roessing, tavern, **1st** ward.
John F. Morgan, tavern, **1st** ward.
Louis Hager, tavern, **1st** ward.
Morgan Thomas, tavern, **1st** ward.
Thos. Welsh, tavern, **1st** ward.
John Ryland, tavern, **1st** ward.
James O'Rourke, tavern, **1st** ward.
Caroline Pollock, tavern, **1st** ward.
John M. Keller, tavern, **1st** ward.
Hugh Sallie, tavern, **1st** ward.
James McColl, tavern, **1st** ward.
Patrick Connelly, eating house, **1st** ward.
F. C. Weigant, eating house, **1st** ward.
Rachel Myers, eating house, **1st** ward.
Wm. Haslage & Co., other goods, **1st** ward.
Dillinger & Stevenson, other goods, **1st** ward.
Val. Fehl, tavern, **2d** ward.
John Sheaffer, tavern, **2d** ward.
John Andregg, tavern, **2d** ward.
David Reich, tavern, **2d** ward.
Rosa Laverty, tavern, **2d** ward.
John Brown, tavern, **2d** ward.
John Smith, tavern, **2d** ward.
Christ. Gotthold, eating house, **2d** ward.
F. N. Miller, other goods, **2d** ward.
Dierker & Speck, other goods, **2d** ward.
Jos. S. Finch & Co., other goods, **2d** ward.
John Mulherron, tavern, **3d** ward.
Jos. Armstrong, tavern, **3d** ward.
Owen Corcoran, tavern, **3d** ward.
Jane Gazzola, tavern, **3d** ward.
Patrick Dunn, tavern, **3d** ward.
Louis Cella, tavern, **3d** ward.
Francis McLaughlin, tavern, **3d** ward.
Johanna McGraw, eating house, **3d** ward.
J. J. Speck, other goods, **3d** ward.
McGraw & McCann, other goods, **3d** ward.
Wm. Lowry, tavern, **4th** ward.
McPherson & Kerr, tavern, **4th** ward.
Jos. Rhinehart, tavern, **4th** ward.
W. N. Chessman, tavern, **4th** ward.
John McGrady, tavern, **4th** ward.
Wm. McCoy, eating houte, **4th** ward.
Munhall & McGraw, other goods, **4th** ward.
Hedry McSwiggen, other goods, **4th** ward.
S. H. Watson, other goods, **4th** ward.
M. McCullough & Co., other goods, **4th** ward.
A. Tussing, tavern, **5th** ward.
Jacob Fuchs, tavern, **5th** ward.
Louis Buchter, tavern, **5th** ward.
Wm. Buerge, tavern, **5th** ward.
McManus & Smith, tavern, **5th** ward.
Stephen England, tavern, **5th** ward.
J. K. Lanahan, tavern, **5th** ward.
Wm. J. Morgan, tavern, **5th** ward.
David Boyd, tavern, **5th** ward.
Edward Barker, tavern, **5th** ward.
Jos. Fritch, tavern, **5th** ward.
Robt. Lindsay, tavern, **5th** ward.
Thos. Duggan, tavern **5th** ward.
H. Freyberg, eating house, **5th** ward.
F. Detcel, eating house, **5th** ward.
Cath. Dillon, other goods, **5th** ward.
P. & M. Kane, other goods, **5th** ward.
Chas. Jacob, other goods, **5th** ward.
Jas. Williams, eating house, **6th** ward.
Jas. Kennedy, other goods, **6th** ward.
John Watson, other goods, **6th** ward.
Pat. Burke, other goods, **6th** ward.
Alex. Haughey, tavern, **7th** ward.
A. W. Washington, eating house, **7th** ward.
Andrew Hackett, tavern, **8th** ward.
Henry Allen, other goods, **8th** ward.
Mich. Comer, other goods, **8th** ward.
Mary Fleming, other goods, **8th** ward.
F. Kaiser, other goods, **8th** ward.
Nich. Scholtz, tavern, **9th** ward.
Jas. Neeson, tavern, **9th** ward.
Daniel Dugan, tavern, **9th** ward.
Thos. Normine, tavern, **9th** whrd.
Thos. Clark, tavern, **9th** ward.
H. S. Love, tavern, **9th** ward.
Samuel Turner, tavern, **9th** ward.
Benedict Dilger, eating house, **9th** ward.
John Meyer, tavern, **10th** ward.
Elijah Hall, tavern, **10th** ward.
Wm. Riddell, tavern, **10th** ward.
Geo. Siegrist, tavern, **10th** ward.
John Burke, tavern, **10th** ward.
Stephen Cairne, tavern, **10th** ward.
Stephen Cavanara, tavern, **10th** ward.
Jos. Fricker, tavern, **10th** ward.
Jos. Ludewig, eating house, **10th** ward.
Jas. S. Pancost, eating house, **10th** ward.
Xavier Walz, eating house, **10th** ward.
Nich. Young, eating house, **10th** ward.
David Haworth, other goods, **10th** ward.
Wm. Clayton & Son, other goods, **10th** ward.
J. Adam Weber & Co., other goods, **10th** ward.
Jacob Keller, other goods, **10th** ward.
Nich. Young, other goods, **10th** ward.

Allegheny.

Geo. Bailey, tavern, **1st** ward.
G. W. Dawson, tavern, **4th** ward.
Wm. Geng, eating house, **7th** ward.
Louis Myers, tavern, **8th** ward.

Boroughs.

Sarah J. Robinson, tavern, Braddocks.
Geo. Kraugh, tavern, Birmingham.
Frank Buch, tavern, East Birmingham.
John D. Risser, tavern, East Birmingham.
Chas. Gehring, tavern, East Birmingham.
Conrad Sheffieg, tavern, East Birmingham.
Pat. O'Neil, tavern, Temperanceville.
Geo. Heitzel, tavean, Temperanceville.

Townships.

Christ. Drenhauser, tavern, Baldwin.
Christ. Fromm, tavern, Baldwin.
Chas. Hambel, tavern, Collins.
Jos. Sanstea, tavern, Collins.
Jonas Smith, tavern, Collins.
Jacob Weigel, tavern, Pitt.
John W. Clark, tavern, Collins.
Mahala Gardiner, tavern, Chartiers.
J. F. Swaney, tavern, Findley.
Jos. Wright, tavern, South Fayette.
Mich. Mansfield, tavern, South Fayette.
Geo. Hegela, eating house, Harrison.
Robt. Euwer, tavern, Harrison.
Wm. Thorpe, tavern, Mifflin.

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AS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.,

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Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

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Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,

WROUGHT IRON,

Iron Welded Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

Office, 98 Water and 132 First Streets.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

u29:e26

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined, Charcoal

AND

JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER and GUARD or FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs. to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS AND SPIKES.

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH STREET, (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House,
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SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

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Manufacturers of every description of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,

RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 83 Water and 100 First Sts.

ap16:067

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

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BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

SQUARE, FLAT and OCTAGON, of all sizes; SAW PLATES, HOE, FORK and SHEET CAST STEEL; CAST STEEL for

Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Axles, Circulars, &c., &c.

Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel.

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oc23:d9

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GENERAL PARTNERS:

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SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

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fe14:d48

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

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TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE,

SUP -PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Allegheny Fertilizer Co.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS,

Office, 356 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

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JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
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DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H Hartman, John B. Livingston.
Cash paid for Paper Stock. ja29:o88

FOR SALE.

500 bush. No. 1 Spring Wheat;
200 " prime Winter Wheat;
150 " prime Rye;
1,000 " Oats;
350 " prime Peach Blow Potatoes;

For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

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These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.
Boilers, Oil Tanks.
Sheet Iron Work.
Railroad Castings.
Rolling Mill Castings.
Engine Castings.
Machine Castings.
General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED

no9:n69

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Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets, (NINTH WARD,)

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WM. SMITH

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

General Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.
fe16:t10

THE KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

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J. M. KNAP, Vice President.
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J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

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Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery.

RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description.
ERNEST'S NAIL MACHINES. fe24

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FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,

All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.
All Job Work promptly attended to.

Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.

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Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
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MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills.)

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Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed.
Charges reasonable.

EBBERT & MACKLIND.

oc15:123

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

PRICE & SIMS.

Office and Warehouse, 29 Wood Street.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes,

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS,
SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,

And Castings generally. ap28:y6

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880 Penn Street.

BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

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Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power ENGINES, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

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Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. no9:h2

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IRON BROKER,

124 First Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal

PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

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PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Boiler Copper, Presied Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14.e34:dwT

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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LEMON & WEISE,

NO. 118 FOURTH STREET.

Constantly on hand every variety of PARLOR and CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.
Those in want of anything in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing.
Work guaranteed.
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JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

SEED STORE—112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. mh9

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MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
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STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

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O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.,

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Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators,

TANKS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES, SHEET IRON WORK, &c.

Cor. Liberty and Second Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPAIRING promptly done. jy4:b2

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.
Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja5:e21

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IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,

ROLLING MILL STACKS,

And SHEET IRON WORK,

For Steamboats.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &C.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

CHEAPEST PLACE in the city

TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

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NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

LINDSEY, STERRIT & EUWER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

337 LIBERTY STREET,

CORNER OF WAYNE,

One Square Below Union Depot,

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☞ Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

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FIFTH ST., bet. Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. je26:d50

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PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBERT LIDDELL.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

Of Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oc14

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Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER.

STRAW GOODS CLEANED OR DYED.

KID GLOVES AND LADIES' PLUMES CLEANED OR DYED

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND STEAM PACKING, wholesale and retail, at the India Rubber Depot, 28 and 30 St. Clair street.
ap15 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

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FORT PITT BANKING COMPANY,

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CAPITAL, : : : : : $200,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND GOLD.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS:

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SAM'L. McCLURKAN, Pres't.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

Cor. of Wood and Sixth Sts.

A. PATTERSON.....President.
JOS. H. HILL.....Cashier.

CAPITAL, : : : $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

A. Patterson, Wm. H. Brown, Chas. Lockhart, Allen Kirkpatrick, W. S. Haven, | George W. Cass, James McCandless, Wm. Douglas, Wm. Reed.

DISCOUNTS DAILY, AT 11 A. M.

ap9:o22

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

my1:s82

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

PITTTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

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THIS BANK IS NOW TRANSACTING A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING HOUSE.

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Accounts of BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and others are invited.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

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WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest paid on Time Deposits

ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

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Vice President--A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS:

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Stockholders to whom we make reference:

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E. W. CLARK & CO. BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

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7 3-10s Converted Into 5-20.

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. TIME PAPER NEGOTIATED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.
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The only Steam Lithographic Establishment West of the Mountains. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh.

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CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles. ap18:x56

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I HAVE REMOVED MY

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

TO THE

Corner of Fifth and Wood Streets,

Formerly occupied by the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

PH. R. MERTZ.

CONVERSION OF 7-30's.

We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealer in Government Securities,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 20, 1868.

The increased shipments of specie to Europe and the absence of any commercial bills in the maritime cities, has given a strong tone to the gold market, and rates have advanced to-day from 138¾ to 139, with an advancing tendency. Commercial bills have been bought up recently by the German and English houses, who have their own terms for exchange, and unless the Assistant Treasurer at New York should continue to sell gold to the end of this month, a sharp advance in gold is unavoidable, and may disturb once more the values of merchandise. Government bonds are much depressed in the European markets, even before the payment of the last coupons, which is something unusual; at home the market has advanced with a tendency to follow the price of gold, but Seven Thirties are weak on account of the persistent refusal of the government to buy these bonds at market rates now ¼ per cent. above the offers of government agents. The business in bonds is very light, buyers are as scarce as sellers, and unless rates advance, considerable little is likely to be done, since money commands better rates elsewhere.

The stock market is unsettled, but the feeling is rather bullish. It seems confidence is returning, and the feuds between the Erie and New York Central roads have terminated by the passage of the bill in regard to the mode of applying the proceeds of the third mortgage bonds of the Erie road. Some of the western roads are actively dealt in, and a big business is done in them.

The local money market is easier, and is likely to improve for the next three or four weeks by the payment of a large amount of compound interest notes due May 15th. Money is to be had in bank at 9 to 10 per cent., except favorite customers, who pay 6 per cent., their balances justifying such a distinction.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139; 1881 bonds, 112¼; 1862 5-20s, 111¾; 1864 do, 109¾; 1865 do, 109¾; Consols, 107⅞; 10-40s, 102; 7-30s, 106¼.	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	80
Fort Wayne	101⅞
North Western—common	60
North Western—preferred	73½
New York Central	115⅝
Erie	66
Old Southern	88¼
Ohio & Mississippi	31¼
Western Union Telegraph	37¾
Merchants Union Express	32½
Corydon	27
Quartz Hill	95
Quicksilver	27

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.

Gold	138⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881	112½
" 5-20's, 1862	111¼
" 5-20's, 1864	109⅜
" 5-20's, 1865	109¾
" 10-40's	102
" 5-20's, Jan. and July, '65	107⅞
" " " " " '67	108
" June 7-30's	106¼
" July 7-30's	106½
May Comp., 1865	118½

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 20, 1868.

CRUDE—The crude market presents no new characteristics worthy of special notice. There is a fair demand, both for present and future delivery, and while prices are well sustained, there is no quotable change. We can report sales of 2000 and 1000 bbls, on spot, at 8¾c, and the same figure was offered for more. For May, June and July, there are buyers at 9 to 9¼c, but no sellers below 9½c. All the year is nominal at 12c—there has not been a sale for some time. The receipts continue large, though strange as it may appear, there is but comparatively little oil offering, the great proportion of that arriving having been sold previous to arrival, and as a consequence, the amount of oil really on the market for sale is actually much smaller than many have been let to believe. We have no definite advices from Oil City today; a firmer feeling, however, was reported.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is steady with considerable inquiry, both for present and future delivery, and the offerings continue light. We have but a single sale to record: 1000 bbls to be delivered within the next twenty days, seller's option, flat, at 21c, free on board cars here. May is quoted at 25¾ to 26c; June, 26½c; and all the year, buyer's option, at 31 to 32c. We look for an improvement in business now, as many of our operators who have been in Philadelphia as witnesses in the O'Connor-Tack case, have returned home, and others will doubtless arrive tonight and to-morrow.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals reported today were as follows:

Mawhinney & E.	1000	Fisher & Bro.	12000
D. M. Edgerton.	1400	J. Wilkins	1000
Jackson & Bro.	1100	R. D. Cochran	3608
J. Gallagher	2400	G. S. Thomas	3000
Total			26,506

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 161 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 60 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

B. D. Moore, 111 do residuum to Libby & Clark, Red Hook, New York.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Beeves very dull, and no material change in prices; sales 1,200 head at 10½ to 11½ for extra penned and western steers, 9 to 10c for fair to good, and 6 to 8c gross for common. Sheep lower; sales 8,000 head at 6 to 7½ for clipped, and 7½ to 8½c for wool sheep. Hogs dull; sales 3,500 head at $13,50 to $15 per cwt. nett.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 20, 1868.

The general market presents no new features worthy of special notice. We can report a steady demand for most of the leading commodities, while prices, as a general thing, are firm, with an upward tendency.

APPLES—The supply is very much reduced, and, as a consequeuce, prices are tending upward; we now quote at $5 to $7 per bbl, for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is steady, with regular sales at 75 to 80c, as to quality.

BUTTER—Is scarce and steady but unchanged; sales at 45c to 50c for prime to choice Roll.

EGGS—The demand was active to-day, and fresh packed sold readily at 22c, and some holders asked 23c.

POTATOES—In active request and in limited supply; we now quote prime Peach Blows at $4 per barrel and Buckeyes at $4,50.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat—none in market. Sale of 150 bushs No. 1 Spring Wheat at $2,40. Oats firm but unchanged at 78 to 79c, on wharf and track; sale of 10,000 bush, in elevator, on private terms. Ear Corn is steady at $1 to $1,05—the usual advance for small lots in store. Rye is firm and in better demand; sales at $1,80 to $1,85. Barley—the last sale reported was at $2,50.

HAY—Baled Hay is selling on wharf at $25 to $27.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged; sales at $1,15 for No. 2, and $1,42 to $1,45 for No 1.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is offering in small lots at $7. Timothy is quiet at $2,50 to $2,75. Flaxseed is in good demand at $2,50 to $2,55.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady, with a continued fair demand but unchanged; we continue to quote at 14c for Shoulders; 16 to 18c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 19c for Plain and 20c for Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, 18c in tierces, and 18½c, in kegs. Mess Pork, $27,50 to $28.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales in gallon jugs at $1,50 to $1,75, according to quality.

MILL FEED—Is firm but unchanged; sales on wharf at $1,80 for Bran, and $2,25 for Middlings.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at $1,75 to $1,80 in round lots, and $2, in a small way.

FLOUR—The market is firm, and prices are still tending upward; $11 to $11,25 good Spring Wheat; $11,50 to $11,75 for choice do; $12 to $12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14 to $16 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $9,50.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 20, 1868.

CATTLE.

There was a very full supply of Cattle on sale to-day, and with a demand restricted almost entirely to supplying the wants of the retail trade, the market was a dull one, and, if anything, compared with last week, prices ruled a shade lower, though really, there was very little difference. The quality of Cattle was very good, consisting mostly of prime Western Steers, and while there was no complaint in this respect, there was considerable complaint among the butchers in regard to prices, and with good reason, too, though drovers are not to blame, as cattle are high all over the country, and cannot be brought here and sold for any less. We are in hopes, however, that the offerings of Sheep will be quite large within the next thirty days, as farmers will send them to market pretty freely after taking the wool off, and this will have a tendency to restrict the demand for cattle somewhat, and, as a consequence, prices may, and, probably, will rule lower:

Greenwald & Kahn report having retailed 70 head of prime to extra Chicago steers at 8 to 9,70.

Jas. McAllister 17 head of extra Chicago steers at 9 to 9½.

Hazlewood & Blackstock retailed 34 head at 8 to 9¾.

Myers & Needy report having retailed 80 head of Chicago cattle at 8 to 9¼, and two Ohio oxen at 9½.

Hartman & Shamberg retailed 37 head Chicago cattle at 8¼ to 9½.

L. Bothchilds retailed 25 head Chicago cattle at 8 to 9¼.

M. Verner 36 head Chicago cattle at 7¾ to 9.

Kraus & Haas 54 head Chicago cattle at 8 to 9.

N. Carr retailed 20 head prime Chicago steers for Dolan & Co. at 8¾ to 9¼.

Hedges & Taylor retailed 32 for Keenan at 8 to 9, and 18 head for Binkerhoff at 7½ to 8.

Emerick & Co. retailed 18 head of mixed Ohio cows, heifers and steers at 5 to 9¾.

Dolan & Kerwin wholesaled 15 head of extra western steers to Peter Fairly at 9¼; 17 head prime do to Jas. McAllister at 8,80; retailed 17 head at 8¼ to 9¼.

L. Shamberg retailed 16 head of Ohio cattle, on commission, at 6½ to 7¾.

Marks & Traurman retailed 70 head of prime western cattle at 8¼ to 9½.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass had about 100 head of mixed cattle on sale, but we did not learn their prices.

SHEEP.

There was an increased supply of Sheep on sale to-day, and the market as a consequence, ruled dull, and prices may be quoted from a quarter to a half cent lower, especially for common to medium. Clipped Sheep are commencing to arrive pretty freely, and dealers expect prices to decline materially within the next thirty days, as the supply will no doubt be considerably in excess of the demand. We are quoted the following sales:

Aull & Myers wholesaled 140 head of "scalawag" wooled Sheep to John McAllister at 4½; 40 head of prime wooled Sheep to Richardson, averaging 100 lbs, at 8½; 30 head prime to another butcher at 8¼; 11 head to Kimberlin at 8; and retailed 30 head at 7 to 7¼.

Adam Eckert had 136 head on sale; sold about 70 at 6 to 7½.

E. Katz had 63 head prime Ohio; sold partially at 6½ to 7½.

Stakely & Bro., 20 head at $4 to $5 per head.

H. Ackely bought 20 head of fat Sheep at 7½; and C. Dillenbaugh bought a small bunch of extra at 8½.

Rynn & Davis bought 86 head half wooled and half clipped, from Dent at 6.10; 24 head wooled from Grey at 7; and 20 head very common at 5½. This same firm reports having retailed about 300 head at 4 to 7 for clipped, and 6 to 7½ for wooled.

HOGS.

The Hog market is quiet, as the demand is very light, being restricted almost wholly to supplying the wants of the retail trade. We continue to quote at 10 to 11½c, gross, for fair to prime heavy averages. We quote the following sales:

Myers & Needy wholesaled 60 head to Rothchilds & Byers at 7½.

Cunningham wholesaled 38 head to Emerick & Co. at 9.

Emerick & Co. report having retailed about 100 head during the past week at 9 to 11.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—Tobacco active and higher; lugs $5½@7¼; common leaf $7½@9¼; fair $10@15. Flour; super $8,50@9,00; fancy $12,50@13,00. Wheat $2,50@2,55. Oats 73@75c. Corn 88@90c. Rye $2,07. Lard 17½a17¾c. Mess Pork $27a27,25. Bacon; shoulders 13½a13¾c; sides 16½a16¾; clear sides 17½a17¾c. Bulk Shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c. Whisky—free raw $2,20. Cotton in light supply; middling 30c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DAVID, THE KING OF ISRAEL. A portrait drawn from Bible History and the Book of Psalms. By Frederick William Krummacher, D. D. Translated by Rev. M. G. Easton, M. A. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Very few works from Germany are of such an evangelical type and safe to read as those of Krummacher. This work, like "Elijah the Tishbite," is full of graphic descriptions of Bible scenes and events. It will doubless be more popular and more generally read, because the character portrayed is a favorite study with Bible readers, and one of especial interest to young persons. The author states the object of the book in these words: "To make plain the way—for here and there one who needs it—to that *far greater* One than David, to Him whom, though he was David's son after the flesh, he calls in prayerful worship, his Lord." It is written in a glowing and rich style, terse and vigorous sentences, and abounds with healthy thought and feeling. Many features of David's character are brought out in a clearer and more intelligible manner than presented in the Bible narrative. A portrait of Krummacher is given, and also a brief address to his American friends.

LIFE, LETTERS AND POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF FREDRIKA BREMER, edited by her Sister, Charlotte Bremer. Translated from the Swedish by Fred. Milow. New York: Published by Hurd & Houghton.

This gifted lady was always a favorite in this country, and a volume disclosing her inner life ought to command a wide sale. The work comprises a brief biography, written in excellent taste, and presents a good portrait of the good Fredrika. Her autobiography exhibits her gifted talents as a writer, and gives incidents in her life that are thrillingly interesting. Her pure life, too, is brought out very clearly. The main portion of the volume contains a number of her letters to her sister, with sketches upon various topics. These letters are written in a style worthy to stand side by side with Madame de Sevigne—for their ease and grace of style. The sketches are just such as might be expected from Miss Bremer, full of interest and instruction. A number of poems are inserted at the close of the sketches on various subjects. The publishers have brought out the book in an elegant manner.

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK: or Hand Book of Travel Talk, for travelers and schools. By W. Pembroke Fetridge, author of "Harpers' Hand Book;" assisted by Professors of Heidelberg University, Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Just the kind of a book that has long been wanted for travelers to Europe. By the aid of this volume tourists can dispense with a courier, and reduce their expense thereby forty per cent. With "Harpers' Hand Book," said to be the most complete, as well as compact, work of the kind published, travelers can protect themselves from imposition, and enjoy a degree of comfort and independence hitherto unknown. Phrase books usually contain but two languages; viz., English and French, or English and some of the other languages; but this volume gives the four principal languages, English, French, German and Italian. The phrases are generally put in such a form that they can be answered by *Yes* and *No*, which are understood in all languages. It is the best work of the kind that we have ever seen, and it is up to the *live* times. It would be well to introduce this work into our colleges and schools; it commends itself to private students. It contains overy 300 pages, put up in compact form, with flexible covers.

THE OLD MAM'SELLE'S SECRET. After the German of E. Marlitt. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

There is such a piquancy about this story, not usually found in German novels, that renders it interesting and fascinating to the reader. All the prominent characters in the plot are well drawn, and appear natural and in harmony with each other. The "Professor" and "Fay," and "Mam'selle," stand forth in living beauty. The tone is elevated, and the language flowing. Here and there are some beautiful specimens of word-painting.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY; or, Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1868. Edited by Samuel Kneeland, A. M., M. D., Secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

Such works are valuable not only because of their importance, but for being practically useful. The series, therefore, is of much importance both to the scholar and professional man. Here we have embodied the most important discoveries and improvements in mechanics, useful arts, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology, botany, mineralogy, meteorology, geography, antiquities, etc.; together with notes on the progress of science during the year 1867; list of recent scientific publications, obituaries of eminent scientific men, etc. This volume is, perhaps, the best of the series that has been issued. It has been edited with superior ability.

NORWOOD. By Henry Ward Beecher. Published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

We have already noticed this work, having been favored with advance sheets. The merits of this publication have been so frequently discussed that we suppose all our readers are familiar with it. It is unique, and wholly unlike any of this class of books. The impress of Beecher's wonderful talents is marked very distinctly. It is a summer production, written on the author's farm at Peekskill. Passages of great beauty and fascination abound, and sketches which none but a master-hand could delineate. The work is furnished at a very low price, one dollar and fifty cents.

ON THE HEIGHTS. By Berthold Auerbach. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

The fact that this book is the creation of one of the best living German writers of the age, is of itself of importance but it bears the impress of greatness and culture. It is written in charming style, and teems with thought and fancy, mingled with worldly wisdom and solitary musing. The translation has been performed with fidelity. Auerbach is engaged on a new novel, partly American, which Roberts Brothers promise to publish ere long.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for April, 1868. Edited by Prof. J. R. Lowell and Charles E. Norton. Pubblished by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

This grand old quarterly has attained a high eminence in the literary world. Its solid worth and intrinsic merits command the homage of the thoughtful and the cultivated. This number contains papers of signal worth and of practical value. Several of the articles, "Boston," by Charles Francis Adams, "Quotation and Originality," by R. W. Emerson, "The Church and Religion," by C. E. Norton, and "Shakespeare Once More," by Prof, James Russell Lowell, are of superior merit and worth a year's subscription, without estimating other articles which appear in this number.

THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX; or the Coming Woman, a prophetic drama, followed by A Change of Base, and Doctor Mondschein. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This play was written simply for amateur performance, and is arranged to be limited to the resources of a drawing room. As it was not designed for the stage, all scenery, stage properties, &c., were purposely dispensed with. The other pieces, "Change of Base" and "Doctor Mordschein," were written years ago, with the same object, and under the same restrictions.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. Parts—25, 26, 27 and 28. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

These numbers bring the History of the Rebellion, down to the political developments of 1863 and 1864, and embrace the Florida expedition, the Red River and Atlanta campaigns, Price's Raid into Missouri, Grant's Campaign from the Rapidan to the James and the investment of Petersburg. Some of the great battles are illustrated and also the portraits are given of distinguished officers and civilians, and stand unrivalled for their artistic merits and accuracy. Seven additional numbers will complete the work. These volumes when completed will be a valuable ornament for the table.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—General Grant and son returned from West Point Saturday.

—A new Bishop has been appointed for the Diocese of Havana.

—Bishop Hawks of the Episcopal church, died at St. Louis yesterday.

—The steamer Europa, from Glasgow, arrived at New York on Saturday.

—General Grant and son passed through New York on Saturday morning to West Point.

—John E. Johnson, of the firm of Bateman & Johnson, provision brokers, at Cincinnati, died on Saturday.

—Brown, the murderer of the child Angie Brown, at Canaan, N. Y., has been sentenced to be hung May 13th.

—The Michigan Democratic State Convention is called to meet in Detroit May 29th to appoint delegates to the National Convention.

—A man named Kelter, in Barton, Wisconsin, a tailor by trade, committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree with a clothesline last Friday.

—Mr. Stanton's letter announcing his intention of retiring from public life as soon as his successor be appointed, has created much surprise in Washington.

—The boarding house attached to the late seminary on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, was damaged by fire on Saturday to the extent of one thousand dollars.

—The Banking house of Gaylord, Levenworth & Co., at St. Louis, has suspended payment. They express the confident belief that they will be able to resume in a few days.

—The state of affairs in Western Tennessee is represented by the Nashville *Press and Times* as very bad. In many places the authorities are powerless and no negro or radical is safe.

—It is understood the steamers City of Paris and Cuba, which sailed from New York on Saturday, are to run a race to Liverpool. Mr. Cunard is said to have wagered $10,000 on the Cuba.

—Valentine Blatz, of Milwaukee, fell through a trap-door in his brewery, a distance of seventeen feet, and two heavy doors fell on top of him. He was badly hurt and his injuries may prove fatal.

—At New York, on Saturday, Adatti, one of the notorious counterfeiters, was remanded for sentence by the United States Commissioner. Cochard, another of the gang, pleaded guilty. This is the last of these dangerous counterfeiters.

—Matthew J. Nemecheek, whose second trial for the murder of Dennis Doyle, terminated some days ago, at St. Louis, was sentenced on Saturday by Judge Primm to be hanged on Thursday, June 11th. A motion was filed for a third trial, but it was overruled.

—The Burgess bridge across Wallonessa river, on the Troy and Burlington railroad, in Vermont, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday, temporarily breaking the connection made between the Troy and Boston and Bennington and Rutland roads.

—Two policemen and four negroes had a shooting affray in Memphis on Monday. One of each party was wounded. The affray was begun by the negroes, but it is understood that the policemen enraged them by trying to take from them pistols which they had just bought.

—At Troy, N. Y., Saturday morning, policeman David Craudall was shot dead while on duty. It is supposed he was about going for assistance to arrest a gang of burglars who attempted to break into a safe of the Troy Woolen Company, and was shot by an out-door accomplice. Several arrests have been made of suspicious characters.

—The funeral of C. K. Loomis, General Freight Agent of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, who was killed at the recent disaster on the New York and Erie Railway, was attended at Buffalo yesterday by a large concourse of citizens and friends from abroad. A special train from the Lake Shore Railroad brought a great many persons from the line of the road to attend the funeral services.

—Hollingwood, one of the feather weight prize fighters, was again brought before Judge Murdock, at Cincinnati, on Saturday, and on his promise to leave the State and not engage in a prize fight, his bail was reduced to $3,000, which he procured and was accordingly set at liberty. Keating, the opponent of Hollingwood, was also brought before the Court, and the prosecuting attorney stating that he had additional evidence that the parties intended to fight, the Judge fixed Keating's bail at $10,000, which he could not give, and is still in jail. His case will come up again to-day. A dispatch received from Cincinnati last night says: "Nothing new in regard to the Hollingwood-Keating fight has yet developed itself. Keating is still in jail, and will have to remain there til to-morrow morning at least, if not longer. Hollingwood, who is out on bail, crossed the river to Kentucky. The fight may possibly take place toward the close of the week. Nothing, however, has as yet been definitely settled."

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record, before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 18th, 1868:

Thomas Partridge to John D. McCready, September 22, 1866, tract of land in the village of Clinton, Findley township, containing 32 perches, buildings, &c.....$100

John D. McCready to John Flanegan, August 10, 1861, same tract.....$170

James Partridge et al to John Flanegan, November 21, 1864, the undivided two-thirds of tract in the village of Clinton, Findley township, containing 32 perches, buildings, &c.....$200

John Flanegan to Thomas Latta, March 7, 1868, tract in village of Clinton, Findley township, containing 32 perches, buildings, &c.....$200

David W. Bell to Matilda Horner, February 8, 1867, two lots in the borough of Manchester, on Sheffield street, 22 by 138 feet each, with buildings, &c..$300

Matilda Horner to Mary T. Tyler, April 11, 1868, lots above described.....$1,850

Daniel Willihy to John M. Hauff, March 5, 1860, lot in Allegheny City, on Washington street, 24 by 120 feet.....$1,000

Erasmus Cooper to Samuel Cooper, October 1, 1867, tract in Ross township, on North street, containing thirty-six acres and thirty-one perches, with buildings, &c.....$650

Wm. Woolslayer to Casper L. Bauersmith, April 1, 1868; lots No. 80 and 81 in Woolslayer's plan of lots in Pittsburgh, (formed by Liberty township) on Pease street.....$1,000

P. H. Welsh to John Campbell, et al., April 6, 1868, lot in Indiana township, on the Sharpsburg road.....$700

P. A. Belaam to George McLain, May 2, 1857, lot in Sharpsburg, on Middle street, 30 by 120 feet.....$225

John Wilkenson to Samuel Wainwright et al., April 14, 1868; lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and part of 5, in Deville's plan of lots in Lawrenceville, on Charlotte street, 100 feet square.....$6,000

Henry McCullough to John Snyder, April 1, 1868, lot in First ward, Pittsburgh, on Diamond street, 15 by 142 feet, with buildings.....$10,000

Samuel S. Bryan to Eliza Wells, March 18, 1868, lot on Sandusky street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 20 by 80 feet, with buildings.....$7,000

McDonough Ferree to John Scott, Jr., April 1, 1868, tract of land in Shaler township, containing 101 acres and 141 perches.....$12,000

Thomas Mellon to James R. Smith, January 28, 1868, the western half of lot No. 11 in Baum's plan of lots in Collins township, on Beitler street, 25 by 105 feet.....$475

James Swearer to John Thomas and Campbell Bartley, April 17, 1868, lot on Island Lane, Manchester, 24 by 129 feet.....$900

James Swearer to Wm. J. Bartley, April 17, 1868, lot on Washington street, Manchester, 24 by 129 feet.....$900

John Brown to Augustus Buerkle, April 18, 1868, lot on Butler street, Lawrenceville, 20 by 100 feet...$2,800

Stephen Phischer to John C. Ehmer, March 27, 1867, lot on Main street, Duquesne borough, 43 by 100 feet.....$900

William P. Sprague to Ezekiel T. Hosick, March 20, 1868, lot 61 in William Robinson's plan on Palo Alto street, Allegheny, 20 by 110 feet.....$2,800

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch Moses W. Chamberlin, of Susquehanna county, filed a petition for final discharge. The usual orders were made.

Petitions for adjudication were filed by Vorhees Cafferty, of Susquehanna county; M. Bacon, Wyoming county; Isaac Fairman, Northumberland county; Abram Young, Bradford county; Chester Lee, Crawford county.

In the common law branch, a decree of forfeiture was issued against the appurtenances of a distillery and fifteen gallons of whisky, owned by Thomas Davy and Jos. Scott, and writ of sale, returnable on May 3d, issued.

Serious Accident.

Patrick Sullivan, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, met with a serious accident, yesterday morning, on Liberty street, near Water. A freight train was standing on the track, near the depot, ready to back down and take on another car which stood some five feet away. Sullivan endeavor to pass through the space between this car and the train, but before he could get through a sudden backing of the train caught him between it and the car, inflicting serious injuries. He was removed to the Emmett Hotel, on Penn street, where he boarded.

Surety of the Peace Cases.

Jacob M. Gourlay, a clothier on Market street, yesterday made information before Alderman Humbert against Joseph Hart, also a clothier, occupying an adjoining room, for surety of the peace. Hart in return made information before the Mayor against Gourlay and B. Kemble for surety of the peace. It appears that the difficulty originated about the sale of some goods by Hart to a customer of Gourlay's, a few days ago, and since then they have been calling each other hard names and making sundry threats. The parties were all arrested and held for a hearing.

Resisting an Officer and Rescuing a Prisoner.—Officer George W. Cooder attempted to arrest Jack Bradford Sunday night, at the corner of High and Wylie streets, for disorderly conduct, and had succeeded in getting hold of him, when a number of Bradford's companions interfered and released the prisoner, in doing which, he alleges Ed. McCann, who was one of the party, struck him on the back of the head with a brick. He made information against Ed. McCann, Neely Burns, Barney O'Donnell, Michael Mullin and others for rescuing a prisoner. They were arrested and held to bail for their appearance at Court.

Fifth Street Pavements.—Last night the Street Committee of City Councils held a meeting and passed a resolution instructing the City Engineer to notify the property holders on Fifth street, from Market to Smithfield, to widen their pavements to the required width of fourteen feet, within twenty days. At the expiration of this time the Engineer was instructed to have it done at once at the expense of the property holders.

"Pennsylvania Reserve Corps."—Officers, non-commissioned officers and private members of the late "Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," resident here, are requested to assemble at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, to arrange for the reception of their fellow-members attending the ensuing anniversary of the "Reserve Association."

Difficulty on a Street Car.—Ambrose Whalen made information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging Frank H. Barr, conductor of car No. 9, on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, with assault and battery. He alleges that the accused forcibly ejected him from the car without any provocation. Barr was arrested and held for a hearing.

Fine Building Site.—We call attention to the sale of land in McClure township advertised in another column, which is to take place on Thursday, 23d inst., being property of Philip Hussung, deceased. The land we are informed is most beautifully situated near Manchester, with a splendid view, commanding ten miles of the Ohio river.

Alleged Perjury.—Margaret Monfield made information before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, charging Thomas Morgan with perjury. She alleges that the accused committed willful perjury before Alderman McMaster, in a prosecution for selling liquor on Sunday, in which she was the defendent. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Assault and Battery.—John Bell appeared before Alderman Thomas and made information, charging Ada Williams with assault and battery, alleging that the defendant called him abusive names and struck him with a stone. The defendant was arrested, when the case was settled between the parties.

War on the Beer Saloons.—Chief of Police Bowden yesterday, under instructions from Mayor Drum, made information against a number of the proprietors of beer gardens at Troy Hill, charging them with a violation of the Sunday liquor law. Warrants were issued for their arrests.

Committed for Court.—Celia Byners, charged before Justice Barker with keeping a bawdy house, reported in yesterday's GAZETTE, had a hearing yesterday, when she was committed to jail, in default of the required bail, for her appearance at Court.

Riot.—William Shore, James Elder, Ed. Tague, Ed. Magee and James McKenner, were arrested yesterday, charged with participating in the riot at Lofink's saloon, on Fulton street, an account of which we published yesterday morning. The accused were held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars each for their appearance at Court.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.—Jacob Zeher was charged, on oath of Frank Brawley, before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, with selling liquor on Sunday. Zeber is the proprietor of a drinking den on the corner of Penn and Factory streets. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Trouble in "Skunk Hollow."—Thomas Morgan was charged before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, on oath of Margaret Moorfield, with forcibly entering and retaining possession of a dwelling in the odoriferous precincts of "Skunk Hollow." A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Monongahela Convocation.—A Convocation of the Episcopal churches in the District of Monongahela will hold a session in St. Paul's Parish, Monongahela City, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week (22d and 23d inst.) The Bishop will preside.

Strike Ended.—The gathering boys at Cunningham's glass works, who have been on a strike for a week past in consequence of a proposed reduction of wages from six dollars to five dollars and a half per week, went to work yesterday at the reduction.

Who Takes the Money?

Dr. Wolcott says he will pay One Thousand Dollars to any person who will produce a remedy that will instantly remove, and so readily and permanently cure any pain in the Head, Teeth, Temples, Neck, Shoulders, Breast, Back, Heart, Lungs, Side, Hip, Abdomen, Legs, Ankles, Feet, Toes, internal or external, acute or chronic, Old Ulcers, Fresh Wounds, Frightful Cancers—in fact, all pain, from any cause, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, from a musquito bite to the most intense labor pains—as quick as Pain Paint, or reduce inflammation as rapidly, heal permanently as soon, give no pain in its application, whether applied to the weakest infant or the most feeble or aged person, and is as harmless as Pain Paint.

It don't cost a cent to have pain removed at 170 Chatham Square, New York, at Dr. Wolcott's office, or at 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the drug store.

All pain relieved free of charge. We keep the annihilator, the only sure remedy for Catarrh, 116 Smithfield street. S. H. Hastings, Agent.

Groceries.—The attention of retail dealers who are in the city for the purpose of making a purchase of teas, groceries and produce, or who are filling up their stocks by order, is directed to the superior, fresh and inviting selection of goods in that line to be found at the very lowest rates at the extensive and well managed house of Messrs. McBride & George, No. 164 Federal street, Allegheny City. This firm has been constantly receiving new additions to their spring stock, and are now prepared to compete successfully with the leading houses of either city. Retail as well as wholesale patrons secure decided advantages in dealing at this representative house of our sister city.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these Preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivalled.

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash is a preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of Chemists and of the Dental Faculty substantiates these facts. TTSST

Patent Force Pump.—T. T. Ewens, practical plumber, No. 165 Wood street, has in store a most admirable force pump for garden purposes. It is constructed on the most modern principles and throws a strong, steady stream of water a greater distance and with more volume than any other in use. It is a patent pump and will commend itself to all. It comes cheap and will prove durable. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and experienced workmen will be sent to any point to put them down.

The new and elegant stock of gold and silver watches, for ladies and gentlemen, diamond and pearl sets of pins and rings, garnet sets, solid silver ware, plated silver ware, fine table cutlery, gold headed canes, fancy parlor clocks in bronze, marble, ebony and wood, and general articles of jewelry offered at low prices at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's magnificent new store, No. 42 Fifth street, attracts universal attention from those wishing good goods at reasonable prices.

The wholesale depots for Trix daily receive orders from all parts for this truly elegant perfume for the breath. George A. Kelly & Co., B. L. Fahnestock & Co., R. E. Sellers & Co., drug firms, are the wholesale agents in Pittsburgh for Trix. Sold also wholesale by R. A. Snodgrass, Allegheny, and Reymer and Bros., confectioners, Pittsburgh.

It is highly creditable to the Iron City that we also excel in the manufacture of trunks, carpet sacks, valises and satchels, as is amply evidenced by a call at the Premium trunk factory of our fair dealing friend, Mr. Joseph Laebler, No. 104 Wood street. His stock is large and superb, while his prices are extremely low and inducing.

Linen Handkerchiefs, 10 and 12½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, fine, 20 and 25c.
Wide Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 25c,
At Barker's.

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Until THURSDAY, April 16th, at 12 M. Drawings and specifications can be seen and full particulars obtained on application at this office.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

CHAS. DAVIS,

ap0:o23 Supt'g Engineer Park Commission.

THE O'CONNOR-TACK CASE.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

neighbors; persons that I had reason to know were probably in the—

Q. You told him this, did you?

A. Yes, I did tell him that; and we got into a wrangle about it.

Q. [By Mr. Hagert.] You said you told him these persons were in this?

A. I told him there that I did not think I would take his advice particularly, or be guided by it in asking his neighbor oil brokers, particularly as some of them, I knew, were in this thing. I said that to him.

Q. [By Mr. Mann.] And then you had a wrangle about it, you say?

A. And then we had a very great wrangle about it. I told him I would have the matter investigated fully in my own way, I would go to the parties really outside of this thing, and learn all connected with it.

Q. What reply did he make to that?

A. I don't think he made any reply, sir.

Q. Was that all of your interview?

A. This all occurred the same morning. While Mr. Finney, Mr. Augustus Tack and myself were wrangling about this thing, Mr. Daniel L. Miller came into Mr. Tack's office, and came in where we were; and his particular business was to see me and see Mr. Tack, regarding one of these contracts—the last one—the one dated July 2d, really executed on July 8th, and in which there was a deposit of $1.000 in cash (to be put up by me), and $1,000 in cash to be put up by Badetty, the buyer. Badetty had transferred all his right and title to it to Mr. Miller, and Miller had come to see what was the matter, what was the reason of this difficulty. I told Mr. Miller and Mr. Tack I had sent my thousand dollars to Mr. Tack, with instructions to deposit it, according to arrangement, with the United States Trust Company, and he had not deposited it; he had it; he had kept it.

Q. Got it yet?

A. Yes, sir; he has it yet. That the contract, not having been fully complied with on either side, and the fault being Mr. Tack's, that Mr. Miller could look to Mr. Tack for that contract, and that I had nothing to do with it. It threw the burden on Mr. Tack. Mr. Tack referred to his letter-book in connection with that to show to Mr. Miller what he had written. Mr. Miller and he had a wrangle and quarrel regarding that, and then, in connection with that, while Mr. Miller was there, or while he had stepped out a moment, (Mr. Finney was there, Mr. Tack was there, and I was there,) I then suggested that he might as well show me the balance of his letter of that date (it was about July 6th, 7th, or 8th, or along there) with regard to the Badetty contract; to let me see the whole letter he had written to his brother; and that was the only way in which I could learn whether these men had acted right or not. He objected to that; he said that portion of the letter he had shown me had reference to this thousand dollar transaction; the balance I had no right to see. I told him I had no right, neither did I ask any thing except that which he should grant me in fairness, and that if he wanted to act honestly and truly, he ought to let me read the whole letter; and he let me read the whole letter of that date.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] The whole of it?

A. I am not certain. I think I read the whole of it. It was a very long letter.

[The letter referred to was called for by the prosecution. Mr. Cassidy replied the letter would be produced as soon as he could procure it.]

Q. [By Mr. Mann, continued.] What did you say with reference to that letter?

A. It showed that on the day on which that letter was written, they had bought a very large quantity of oil.

Q. Instead of being sellers?

A. Instead of being sellers. I was quite excited about it; and put my hand on this letter-press book and said "that is all I wanted to know about this transaction, there is the proof of itself." I then told him he had swindled me. That was what I told him—the exact language—and left his office.

Q. Where did you next see him?

A. The next time I saw him was at the Continental Hotel that night. That's where I was stopping. I met him on Walnut street first.

Q. Whereabouts on Walnut street?

A. Well, about eight o'clock that evening. I had walked out with my wife and was walking up Walnut street, somewhere about Tenth or Eleventh street. Mr. Tack had come after me. He told me that he had been down to the Continental to see me, and not finding me in had learned I had gone out to take a walk, and had followed me and caught up with us. He walked with my wife and myself up to the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, and back from the corner of Broad and Walnut streets to hotel. He commenced speaking about this oil business. When we went back to the hotel, Mr. Finney and he and I went down stairs in the Continental Hotel and we talked it all over, from about probably ten o'clock until after midnight.

Q. Well sir, what was it?

A. Well he told me his particular business in coming to see me, after the trouble of the morning, was that he did not want to have any difficulty with me. He repeated the same thing about the great friendship and intimacy between Theo. Tack and myself, and that he did not want to have any trouble, any difficulty; he wanted to have this fight and quarrel stopped, and then went on to say that on my 16,000 barrels of oil that were out, the best plan to do, was to listen to his propositions; he had a "big thing", and he would explain it all in detail, and he would commence.

So he commenced on the 16,000 barrels of "short" contracts that I had out, and he said that out of that amount 6,000 barrels was held by Schalk—Emil Schalk—who was his personal friend, and Schalk would do anything regarding them, to retire them or get them up, that he would advise that 1,500 barrels of them were held by the firm of Bunker Brothers & Co., and that Bunker Brothers were great friends of his; because but a short time prior to that they had got into difficulties and he had aided them, saved them from failure, saved them from bankruptcy—necessarily that they would do anything he wanted them to do with regard to this matter. And in that connection he stated that the mode in which he had saved them from bankruptcy was by going on the market and reporting them "broke," so as to put the price of oil down, (they being at that time "short,") and got them to cover up every thing, and that it was false but it succeeded. That was the obligation which Bunker Brothers & Co. was under to him.

Q. So as to take up their contract?

A. Yes, sir; get them covered as it is termed, with regard to the other parties, he figured them all up in detail, and he said that as a good many of them were Pittsburghers, I would probably have more personal influence with them than he would. That was one of his statements.

I told him I would not meddle with it at all. The contracts had been made exclusively through Tack. If they were to be retired and taken up, and this difficulty settled, it must be alone through him. And it was figured up then that for the sum of about fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars, if I would do then what he wanted, in addition that he could and would get up all these contracts and get them cancelled, get my "shorts" taken up; and now the only way to do, if he did that, was to go in with him. He said that this "corner" and "ring" that had been made, had so far worked well enough, but that it was heavily loaded and must be still further extended. He said that their next extension of it would be to get up an agreement, by which they would buy an immense quantity of oil in Antwerp, Europe; stimulate the price; get it up there and also in Philadelphia. He said that Mr. Schalk would go into it for 8,000 barrels with two dollars a barrel as a margin ($16,000.) And that Bunker Brothers would go into it for 8,000 barrels ($16,000;) that it was fully understood and agreed upon. And a gentleman by the name of Sheplar, in New York, would go in 8,000 barrels at two dollars. This was agreed on; and they themselves (Tack Bros.) their own firm, would go in 8,000 barrels at two dollars per barrel. That would be $16,000 more. And that I must go in 10,000 barrels at two dollars a barrel, and give him the money to go into the thing; and he would make money for me, he would make more money for me than I had lost by the "short" contracts. He said he would also ask other persons to go into it, and it would be a very large transaction and it must succeed. He told me that desperate cases needed desperate remedies, and this thing must be put through, and he told me they made a business of making "corners" and "rings" to put down oil or put up the price; that the commission business was of too limited extent, that out of the one and one-half per cent. commission, they had to pay five-eights to a sub-broker, and that was too small an affair for him, but that this was the way to make the money. If I gave him the $14,000 to retire my "short contracts," and gave him the $20,000 in this arrangement, he would protect me fully and the matter would come out all right, and it would be all harmonious and right as between me and his brother, and all the rest of them.

And in that connection he made use of the express word "ring," for he said before he left the hotel that it was very necessary to get me in this, because I knew all about such things, because I had been in another very large "ring" of the kind in Pittsburgh; and therefore he wanted me in it.

I asked him what he meant, and then he smiled and laughed. And then I wanted to know what he meant. When he found I did not take it good-humoredly, he turned off the conversation. This is what distinctly made me recollect the conversation.

The conversation took place from ten o'clock until probably half-past twelve.

Q. Did he explain about how this money was to be used?

A. Yes, sir; this money was two dollars a barrel margin. They were to buy oil contracts deliverable ahead in Antwerp, and "bull" the market. The more people they got into it—strong people—why the greater strength they gave the movement. And he told me then these parties (whose names I have mentioned) would go in, and urged me to go in, and said then that he would make every effort to get others whom he named.

Q. He then spoke of "bulling" the market in Antwerp, to raise the price in Antwerp?

A. Yes, sir; he was to "bull" the market in Antwerp. When oil raises in price in Antwerp it necessarily rises here.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy]. This is what he said?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Cassidy. Do not state anything but what he said.

A. During the conversation in the Continental Hotel it was figured up on paper and fully discussed, and Mr. Finney and I both told him before he left that night, that we would see about it; we would think it all over; we would consider his proposition; we wanted to get all the facts.

Mr. Cassidy. Never mind; tell what you said.

A. Well, I told him I wanted to get all the facts; and as soon as I could see this matter in all its bearings, we would see about it. He asked me when I would decide. I told him next day or the day after, I ought to go to Cape May; that I had my own family with me, and I had three other gentlemen's families in charge, and that it was a necessity for me to go to Cape May. He told me I had better come up from Cape May—matter of very great importance, and ought to be done and must be done—no time to lose. I told him that that was an impossibility; that my family arrangements were of such a character that I must attend to them and attend to these ladies. And then he said he would go to Cape May, and that when he went to Cape May and met me, he would have the whole thing he had told me reduced to writing, and we made that arrangement with him.

I did with Mr. Tack—that he was to come to Cape May, where I had to go, and he would then have the whole thing reduced down in writing. I wanted to get it from him in writing. I was then, after that, to say whether I would give him the fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars to retire my contracts, and the $20,000 to go into this thing. And we left each other that night, or rather morning, for it was certainly half-past twelve o'clock, maybe one o'clock, before he left the hotel.

The next morning Mr. Finney and I went down to the office, and Mr. Tack (Aug. Tack) pulled out of his pocket a telegram and showed it to me and to Mr. Finney. It was a telegram from Bunker Brothers, of New York, stating, Sheplar "will go in 8,000 barrels ($16,000); Schalk is here, and —" I cannot give it word for word, but "he will go in the same way. Shall we draw upon you at eight days' sight for $16,000? Answer Bunker Brothers."

"Now," said he, "it is so, and really true, and will go on."

Q. At the conversation at the Continental was there anything said between you on the subject of these two dollars—how far your responsibility extended?

A. Yes. I asked him, "Suppose these parties have put up this two dollars a barrel margin, and by any means whatever the 'bulling' movement would not be successful, would they lose any more than two dollars a barrel?" and he said no; that it was so arranged, and would be so arranged, that the two dollars a barrel was all that I could lose, so that my total loss, under the worst circumstances, would have been $34,000—$20,000 in the New Antwerp business, and about $14,000 or $15,000 besides.

Q. The two dollars a barrel, making $16,000, and this $20,000 in your case was not to buy oil, but—

A. The two dollars a barrel was to be put up as a margin on "time contracts," for the purpose of security.

Q. (By Mr. Cassidy.) This is what Mr. Tack said?

A. Yes, sir; Mr. Tack said that. It was for the purpose of securing the contracts.

Q. What contracts?

A. Anybody's contracts who purchased.

Q. Contracts to do what?

A. The seller would agree to deliver so much oil.

Q. What were you to do?

A. We were to buy; we were to pay up two dollars, and he would put up two dollars (both sides of the contract) as a security, as a margin. He told me that the $20,000 would be my margin, two dollars per barrel on ten thousand barrels.

I have given you the exact substance of that portion of the interview in regard to showing me this telegram. And then after that was done, he had taken us outside and showed it to us in the little passage-way, and had impressed on Mr. Finney and myself the propriety of keeping it quiet. "Now," said he, "you see it is really so, here is this telegram." After that we went back into his office.

Mr. Finney and I, and Mr. Tack, at the moment sat down, and we commenced discussing about the fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars, about which we had discussed the preceding night; Mr. Tack figured on a piece of paper, and then I figured on a piece of paper, and we figured it up pretty much the same as we had before.

I think we put down Mr. Schalk for five thousand dollars, as about the amount he would have to get.

Q. Have you these contracts before you?

A. Yes, sir; I have them here. I will complete what was said that morning.

Q. There was a contract with Emil Schalk?

A. Yes, sir; for six thousand barrels.

Q. One moment you said you wanted to complete that conversation?

A. Yes, sir. I figured it up and he figured it up, and the arrangement was then the same as the night before, and he was to go to work and get these contracts up; and he said: "Suppose I do it, how are you going to pay it?" I said to him, "I am going to pay in *money*." He then said: "Are you going into this other? I said: "We'll see about that afterwards. If I do it at all it will be in money." I then left his office. I have never spoken to him since. I believe he came to my room in the hotel once or twice about some oil, and he bowed to me once or twice, but I don't call that speaking to him. I had no conversation.

Q. What have you lost or paid on account of these contracts; how much money?

A. I have paid, or caused to be paid, twenty thousand dollars some six hundred or seven hundred dollars, four thousand dollars of that money I paid in person to Kirkpatrick and Lyon, in Pittsburgh, and the remaining sixteen or nineteen thousand dollars was paid with my money. Paid by my agent, Augustus Marino, and the contracts were transferred to Marino in trust for me, in accordance with the advice of my counsel. I paid this money, and they got their money, and the transfers were made. The four thousand dollars I paid in cash to Mr. Kirkpatrick in my house.

Q. Then you are twenty thousand dollars out of pocket?

A. Yes, sir; between twenty thousand and twenty-one thousand dollars.

Q. I would like you to take these contracts, and put on the right hand side all those you paid, and on the left all you declined to pay. You mean to say you paid money?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They furnished you no oil?

A. No, sir.

Q. You made that arrangement, and that was the result?

A. I paid this money—what is called the difference between the contract price I had agreed to sell, and the price it had been brought up to at the time it was due.

Q. You had to pay the difference whatever anybody made the market?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give me the names of the people?

A. Here is one. J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co. These contracts amounted to 2,000 barrels. Four contracts each 500; one at twenty-four cents; one at twenty-four cents; one at twenty-four cents, and one at twenty-four cents.

Mr. Cassidy.—How many gallons to a barrel?

A. It was ordinarily estimated that forty gallons made a barrel, but the oil brokers sometimes settled at forty, and sometimes they claimed as high as forty-four. At a certain time it was forty, but since then they have settled on forty-four.

J. C. Kirkpatrick $4,100. They were paid in the city of Philadelphia, at White & Earle's office, by my agent, Mr. Marino, in my presence.

Mr. Hagert. Give us the date of that payment?

A. I have not the exact date. Mr. Marino can give the date.

Mr. Hagert. Suppose you give us about the time?

Mr. Mann. The contracts speaks for themselves

Mr. Cassidy. Generally had the contracts matured?

A. The first contract was to deliver 500 barrels in the month of July, any time the buyer called for it with ten days notice.

Mr. Cassidy. The date of the execution?

A. Executed on the 15th day of June. The next contract (executed on the 15th day of June) was to deliver 500 barrels in the month of August, any time the buyer "called" for ten days notice. Also, on the 15th of June, another one executed for 500 barrels, at twenty-four cents, to be delivered at any time in the month of September, (at any time the buyer "called" for it) ten days notice. The next one (executed on the 15th of June) was deliverable in October, buyer's option any time they called for the ten days notice. That is July, August, September and October—any time the buyer called for it—during any of those months.

Q. Give us the date at which you settled the $4,100.

A. I have not got the date in this book, nor do I recollect the exact date at which Mr. Merino paid that. To the best of my knowledge I was present and saw him pay it; and I think it was in November, 1867, or certainly not later than the early part of December, 1867. Mr. Merino's check will show the exact date. That was all of J. C. Kirkpatrick.

Q. Give the names of those you have not paid.

A. [After several moments.] Here they are sir; "Jos. Kirkpatrick and Jas. Lyons." They were paid $4,000.

Q. These are settled, are they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Hand me the next one that is settled.

A. [Reads]: "David Kirk, National Refining and Storing Company, 2,000 barrels." This was settled, and Mr. Kirk got $1,704.17 on the one contract, and $5,321.34 on the other contract, making $7,028.59 in cash. That is, to the National Refining and Storing Company, David Kirk, Superintendent.

[Witness repeats the name of contracts paid by him, as follows]: J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 2,000 barrels; settled and paid in cash $4,100. Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 1,500 barrels; settled and paid in cash, $4,000. National Refining and Storing Company, 2,000 barrels; settled and paid in cash, $7,028.59. Simmons & Gildemeister (transferred and owned by Brewer, Burke & Co.); Brewer, Burke & Co. were settled with and paid in cash $3.000.

The next is Wightman & Anderson, 1000 barrels, on which they claimed $2,200, subsequently increased it to $2,690, and on which $2,000 was paid to Mr. Wightman, on account, until we had time to examine and know how much more than that sum was due.

Q. What has been paid altogether?

A. Well, he gave a note for it to Mr. Merino, and when the note came due I paid Mr. Wightman in person the $2,000 in cash. And so I have paid him $2,000 in cash on these contracts, and he claims yet $690, which he says he wants. That makes $20,000, and odd dollars.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There are some you have not paid. Tell whose they are.

A. Well, here are contracts of Schalk's for $6,000—one of these defendants.

Q. The next one.

A. Contracts of Bunkers Brothers. Mr. Grierson of the firm is also one of the defendants. Then here is the contract of Badetty, transferred to Miller, that the $1,000 in cash that I sent Mr. Tack, that he never deposited. That remains just as it is, unsettled.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] That is the one you repudiated; that you said you would not pay?

A. I said I would not pay, but that Mr. Tack ought to pay to Mr. Miller. I Certainly was not bound to pay it.

[Mr. O'Connor here retires for the present.]

William Gibson Miller, a witness called for the Commonwealth, was sworn:

Q. Where do you live?

A. In Pittsburgh.

Q. What is your business?

A. A clerk, sir.

Q. For whom?

A. In the employ of the Eurka Insurance Company.

Q. Were you present at any interview held at the corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, between Mr. Theodore Tack, and Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Finney?

A. Yes sir; there were some meetings held there between those gentlemen, in the office that I am employed in.

Q. About what time?

A. I don't remember, sir, the time; I have no idea.

Q. Do you know what the subject was; what the meetings were about?

A. Oil.

Q. Making contracts for oil?

A. Yes sir.

Q. [By Mr. O'Brien.] What did they say?

Mr. Mann. You said "oil," Mr. Miller. That comprehends a great deal.

A. Yes sir; that was about the burden of the conversation—pretty much. Oil and its purchase and sale.

Q. Did you hear any of the conversations and any of the statements of the parties?

A. Yes, sir; I overheard conversations once or twice.

Q. I want you to relate what Theodore Tack said to O'Connor in regard to giving him control of it, whatever it was?

[Objected to.]

Q. I would like you to state what he said upon the subject of relying upon his implicity.

[Objected to.]

Q. What was said about relations existing between these parties? State what Theodore Tack said about it.

A. I could not state the entire conversation of Mr. Tack on the several occasions that he was there in the office; and I have heard him on one or two occasions—one certainly I know of—state that in this matter of purchasing oil they must place implicit confidence in him; that he was better versed in the minutiæ than they were, and that they would have to rely on him; if they went into the business at all they would have to rely on him—leaving me to suppose, giving him entire control of the matter.

Q. What was said on the subject of their interests?

A. Well, they were all in the same boat together so far as their individual interests were concerned.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] This what he said?

A. That is about what he said; yes, sir.

Q. [By def'ts] Are those the exact words?

A. Well, he said they would have to rely implicitly on him; give him entire control of the matter, and if there was any possibility of their losing that, he would give them timely warning by which they might cover themselves; they went in the same boat together; if they made money, they made money; and if they lost money they all lost money together. That was the way I understood the matter from the conversation.

Q. [By Judge Brewster.] To whom did the word "they" refer.

A. Mr. Tack, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Finney were the only parties present at that time, with the exception of myself.

Q. [By def's.] This was in Mr. Finney's office?

A. This was in the Eureka Insurance office.

Q. Were you not a clerk in that office at that time?

A. I am a clerk there of the Eureka Insurance Company. I draw my pay from the Eureka Insurance Company.

Q. Was Mr. Finney employed at the same office?

A. Mr. Finney is the secretary of the same office. I am a clerk in the same office, sometimes called assistant secretary.

Robert Finney, a witness called for the Commonwealth, was sworn.

[Examined by District Attorney Mann.]

Q. Where do you live?

A. In the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.

Q. Were you present in Pittsburgh at an interview between Theodore Tack, of the firm of Tack, Bros. & Co., and James O'Connor, when the conversation on the subject of entering into contracts to sell oil came up?

A. Yes, sir; I was at several interviews.

Q. Will you begin now at the first conversation of which you have recollection, early in June. State the arrangement proposed, and what was said.

A. I cannot give the several dates of the interviews; I can only give the general tenor.

Q. What month were they in?

A. In June, 1867, followed by some in July.

Q. Do you know of any arrangement between these parties?

A. I do know that Messrs. Tack, Bros. & Co. bought a considerable quantity of oil for and in behalf of James O'Connor, or agreed to sell rather [to protect myself.]

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] Do you know that from the Tacks?

A. I do from the Tacks, and from personal knowledge.

Q. What?

A. I know from the Tacks, and being personally present.

Q. I ask, were you personally present when the arrangement was made?

A. I was.

Q. Tell me what occurred, and what you know about?

A. I know that Mr. Theodore Tack advised Mr. O'Connor and myself to enter into contracts for the sale of oil during the then balance of the year 1867, and for several specific or specified months, at certain prices, he to act as Mr. O'Connor's broker, who was the party appearing for both Mr. O'Connor and myself. For that he was to receive, or their firms were to receive, a certain commission.

Q. In connection with this, do you know of any statements made by Tack to O'Connor and yourself, in regard to the relations existing between you, of confidence or otherwise.

A. A great many, sir.

Q. State them.

A. Mr. Tack told me that when I got to know him better I would understand that he was worthy of the confidence that he desired me to repose implicitly in him; assured me, O'Connor and myself, that in order to make any money in these contracts we must repose entire and perfect confidence in him; that he would manage the whole affair for us and that if we lost, their firms would loose infinitely more; they were in the same boat with us.

Q. What statement, if any, did Tack make in regard to their own condition as to being "short" or "long?"

A. That they were selling largely "short" of oil.

Q. What was the amount of commission that he was to get?

A. One and one-half per cent.

Q. This was Mr. Theodore Tack?

A. This was Mr. Theodore Tack.

Q. At Pittsburgh?.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, how much would that amount to?

A. Well, it depended upon the figures, sir; I never made the calculation myself.

Q. How many barrels of oil were sold under those circumstances?

A. 16,000 barrels.

Q. What would be the commission, at the ordinary price, on that?

A. Somewhere in the neighborhood of, I believe, $3,000; it is easily footed up.

Q. What did Mr. O'Connor say when Mr. Tack said that O'Connor had implicit confidence in him, and he wanted you to have the same when you knew him better. Did Mr. O'Connor assent to that proposition?

A. He assented fully.

Q. Did or did not Mr. O'Connor place implicit confidence in him? What did he say?

A. He said, "You had better take care of me, old fellow, I assure you"—Mr. O'Connor said. And then he went on indulging in some badinage in reference to a lady's name being introduced, and I don't care about repeating that.

Q. Now, if you know the relations of intimacy or otherwise between these parties, state them?

A. I do know that they were of the closest character. Prior to the plessure of an introduction to Mr. Tack, Mr. O'Connor had always spoken of him to me.

Q. If you know of the relations between these people state them.

A. Well, I cannot conceive of two gentlemen being more intimate than were those two gentlemen at the time I made their acquaintance.

Q. When you speak of "intimacy," do you mean kindly intimacy?

A. Certainly, sir.

Q. Tell the rest in regard to these transactions. You went in?

A. I went in—yes, sir—with the most of these transactions.

Q. Put implicit confidence in what he said?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. O'Connor did the same.

A. Certainly.

Q. Now state what interviews you had with Theodore Tack, &c.

A. The first interview, I think, was when he returned from Philadelphia that I had with him. I had an interview with him in Mr. O'Connor's presence, and he spoke then as if he had thought there was no ultimate danger to success in the result of our contracts.

Q. That was July 9th?

A. July 9th or 10th.

Q. Was anything said in regard to seizures in Philadelphia, on account of the change that had taken place?

A. We had previously, I think, some knowledge of those seizures. I had a letter stating—

Q. Have you seen it in Mr. Tack's hand?

A. Not in the hands of Mr. Theodore Tack.

Q. After you heard of these rumors and all this sort of thing, what account did he give you of the condition of things?

A. That there had been an attempt at "corner"—a "corner" which had been partially successful, but which had bursted; that the price of oil had also been excited by the action of General Cummings in seizing a large quantity of it here, nearly all refined oil; that his brother, Augustus H. Tack, had gone to Washington with some of the oil men here and they had succeeded in having most of the oil released. That was the substance of it.

Q. What did he say in regard to the future condition of the market with reference to your interests?

A. That they would be very carefully guarded, that they were all right.

Q. What did he say as to the future price of oil; what the market would be?

A. That the price could not be maintained, in his opinion. At one time he thought a little differently—at one of these interviews—and spoke about the failure of the rape seed crop, which might have the effect of advancing the price of petroleum. "Rape seed" is some oil that comes into competition as an article with refined petroleum.

Q. State the interviews you had with Tack and what was said.

A. Well, he corrected that with his later advices and informed me that there had been no failure, that the European markets were filled with oil and that the prices could not, in his opinion (and by his advice we acted) could not advance.

Q. Did he say any thing in regard to his own contracts or his own condition at that time, where his firm stood in this matter?

A. Always with us; if they lost, we lost, if we lost they lost still more heavily.

Q. Did you subsequently come to Philadelphia in regard to this matter.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see Mr. Augustus Tack here?

A. I did.

Q. Describe your interviews with him?

A. On the evening of the 29th day of July 1867, Mr. James O'Connor came into the Continental Hotel and told me he had had a remarkable conversation with

[Counsel. Never mind.]

Q. Your mind just left what I asked you about?

A. I saw Mr. Augustus Tack—I want to speak intelligibly—Mr. Augustus Tack then in my presence—

Q. Where did you first fall in with him?

A. At the Continental Hotel, on the evening of July 29th.

Q. Did you go with Mr. O'Connor to see him in the morning?

A. Not on the morning of the 29th, I think—yes, I did; I beg your pardon. It was on the evening of Sunday that I first saw Mr. Tack at all—either Saturday or Sunday. Then I went on Monday morning to Tack's office. Then on that evening I met Mr. Augustus Tack at the Continental Hotel again.

Q. Where did you first see him to have any conversation with him?

A. At the Continental Hotel. He called there to see some ladies.

Q. Did you see him?

A. I saw him.

Q. When did you next see him?

A. On Monday morning following—the morning of the 29th.

Q. When did you next see him?

A. The evening of the 29th.

Q. Where?

A. At the Continental Hotel.

Q. Relate what occurred at that interview—on Monday evening, was it?

A. On Monday evening. He made a direct proposition to Mr. O'Connor to place $20,000 in his hands (the hands of the firm) as one of the party who should obtain the control of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand barrels of oil at Antwerp and put up the prices of oil there and re-acting here.

C. Did he mention the names of any persons who would go into that?

A. He mentioned the names of Emil Schalk, of Bunker Brothers, and of Shepler, their own firm also included.

Q. Their own firm was Tack Brothers & Company?

A. Was one of the party; yes, sir.

Q. What else did he say? State what you heard at interview.

A. In consideration of Mr. O'Connor's going into this arrangement, he was to do the best he could to obtain a release to Mr. O'Connor of the amounts that were approximately due upon the contracts that had been made by his firm in Pittsburgh.

Q. How much money did he name?

A. There were only estimates made, sir.

Q. Well, about?

A. $14,000 or $15,000.

Q. Did you go around and see him in the office next day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What occurred next day?

A. He showed O'Conner and myself a dispatch from Bunker Bros. & Co. of New York, to effect that Mr. Schalk, Sheplar and they themselves had gone into the proposed Antwerp arrangement for 8000 barrels apiece, and desiring to have permission to draw upon Tack Bros. & Co., at eight days, for their $16,000.

Q. What did he say in regard to this "arrangement," or "ring," or "combination?"

A. He stated that.

Q. At that time was there any thing further stated, any inducements? If he used any language to inforce it upon you, or any thing else, describe it.

A. Well, he spoke both upon the evening previous and that morning, as to any possible or prospective losses of Mr. O'Connor and myself, being mere flea-bites to the advantages that might be obtained by going in and consummating this Antwerp arrangement.

Q. Did he say anything in regard to his business, in connection with that sort of work?

A. Yes, sir; he spoke decidedly upon that subject.

Q. What did he say?

A. He said their firm did not profess to confine themselves to a strict brokerage business; that the refiners were well aware of that; that they did not have such a great number of refineries, such for instance as the firm of Waring & King, and that they frequently operated in "bulling" and "bearing."

Q. Will you state to the jury what "bulling" and "bearing" is?

A. "Bulling," I believe, is an effort on the part of the operators to influence the market price of any article upward; "bearing" is to depress it.

Q. Did you hear Mr. O'Connor's testimony?

A. I did; the most of it; not all.

Q. Did he [Tack] say any thing in regard to a previous "ring?" If so, what?

A. He told Mr. O'Connor that Mr. O'Connor had more knowledge about the "rings" than he had; that he had been in many a one.

Q. What did O'Connor say to that?

A. Mr. O'Connor intimated to him pretty strongly that he had been misinformed, that he did not know what he referred to.

Q. Tack replied to it? Did he explain or say anything about it?

A. No, sir, I do not remember. The conversation was of a trivial character, and did not impress itself upon my memory.

Q. What was said on the subject of going to Cape May?

A. I do not believe I heard any such conversation, sir. I understood subsequently, I did not hear any conversation, sir, that I remember.

Q. Did Mr. O'Connor go to Cape May, or not?

A. He did.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Brien.

Q. You have fixed with some degree of certainty the date of that conversation at the Continental Hotel. Can you now fix with any degree of certainty the conversation in which the failure of the rape seed crop was mentioned?

A. I cannot, sir, at all, definitely, except that it was after Mr. Tack's return from Philadelphia.

Q. You stated that that was about the 9th or 10th of July. There was a Sunday in the question?

A. Are you not thinking of Mr. O'Connor's testimony?

Q. I am thinking of it, but it is with a view of bringing to your recollection the same occurrence.

A. I don't remember, sir, that date.

Q. It was certainly prior to this conversation at the Continental?

A. O, decidedly.

Q. About how long?

A. I could not fix it. Some two or three or four weeks possibly.

Q. I understand you to say that Mr. Theo Tack was somewhat alarmed about the contents of this information from Europe about the rape seed?

A. He thought that might affect the price.

Q. Raise it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You also stated that afterwards he appeared to change his mind as to the influence of that fact?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long afterwards?

A. A very short time.

Q. You are familiar with the oil operations?

A. Unhappily, I know too much about them.

Q. I mean prior to your entering into negotiations with these defendants?

A. I have had other contracts.

Q. How long previous to six months or a year?

A. No, not so long. I think that I had agreed to buy some oil that year as early as March.

Q. You are familiar with the *modus operandi* of these operations—the "buyer's option, notice," &c?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In these ventures you relied upon your own judgment?

A. In some of them I did.

Q. You lived at the headquarters of all these operations, Pittsburgh?

A. I lived at Pittsbugh; yes, sir. I transacted business there.

Q. Most of the refineries are there?

A. A great many of them; I cannot say how many.

Q. You had other contracts, I presume?

A. Yes sir.

Q. One with Mr. Schalk?

A. Yes, sir. 1,500 barrels, I think.

Q. And Schalk, the defendant here, sued you at Pittsburgh, on that contract?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you put in an affidavit of defence?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you been active in getting up this prosecution?

A. Not particularly so; I have taken comparatively little interest in it.

Q. Have you not a large interest in its result?

A. In the matter of dollars and cents, yes sir.

Q. You are a joint partner with Mr. O'Connor in all these ventures?

A. Not in all.

Q. In any of these 16,000 barrels?

A. In several of them. I am a partner in a great majority of them, but I do not remember without having reference to a list, that I have not now with me, whether it is one, two, three or four. In my former testimony I said, "Badetty and one other contract;" I think I was a little in error in that.

Q. Have you and Mr. O'Connor had frequent conferences about the mode and manner in which this prosecution was to be conducted and other matters connected with this prosecution, both here and in Pittsburgh?

A. Well, sir, I have most generally been advised by Mr. O'Connor of steps that he had already taken before he asked my opinion or advice with reference to them at all.

Q. Had you not had conferences with him before any steps were taken as to what should be done?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you not contributed money towards the expenses of this prosecution?

A. Not one dollar.

Q. Have you not agreed to do so?

A. I consider myself bound to share Mr. O'Connor's net loss.

Q. Do you consider yourself bound to share equally your proportion of the expenses of this prosecution?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, as I understand you, the expenses of this prosecution come in when you make up the estimate of the net loss?

A. I have never inquired into the prospective details; I was just awaiting the final results.

Q. What do you mean then by the net loss?

A. Whatever the thing may finally amount to; whatever Mr. O'Connor includes in his account.

Q. [By Mr. Mann.] You and Mr. O'Connor are friends, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] Why did you not put your name in the contract?

A. Mr. O'Connor was giving it all his personal attention. I should have done it if I had been asked to do so.

Q. You gave it to Mr. O'Connor?

A. Mr. O'Connor attended to it. I did not think it worth my while. And it is frequently the case for persons in business to give—

Q. You had no oil to sell?

A. No, sir.

Q. You were not in the oil business? You went in to take your chances for making money?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] Who commenced the first conversation upon the subject of oil—you or Mr. O'Connor—with Mr. Tack? The first remarks were always with whom?

A. Well, indeed I don't know.

Q. Don't you know it was Mr. O'Connor?

A. With reference to the purchase of this oil—I don't know who commenced the conversation, to speak positively.

Q. You don't know that remarks were always first made by Mr. O'Connor?

A. I don't know that fact.

Q. And you have never so stated?

A. I don't say that. I say that I don't now remember that I have ever said so or how those conversations commenced. Mr. O'Connor introduced this whole subject of this oil matter to me himself.

Q. What was said when you and O'Connor and Tack did meet?

A. That there was no oil to be delivered. Mr. O'Connor tried to impress that strongly upon Mr. Tack.

Q. You added other phrases about gilt edged checks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where are they? The jury were not there.

A. In making these contracts Mr. O'Connor told Mr. Tack "now I wish it distinctly understood that there is no oil either to be given or taken, that the differences are to accounted for by us either in cash or by one of your gilt-edged checks."

Q. Neither you nor Mr. O'Connor had any oil to deliver or sell at all?

A. No, sir; we did not have any.

Q. Have you not sworn, on your first examination, that the first remarks were always from Mr. O'Connor?

A. I don't know that I ever did; I have no remembrance of it.

WILLIAM WIGHTMAN, a witness called by the Commonwealth, was *sworn*.

A. I live in Pittsburgh; I am now a petroleum banker, and was formerly engaged in refining.

Q. What were you in June and July 1867?

A. Well, I was a refiner then.

Q. What was the name of your firm?

A. Wightman & Anderson.

Q. What was the name of your refinery?

A. Eagle Oil Works.

Q. Was there any offer or paper shown to you desiring you to enter into an arrangement to raise the price of oil in Antwerp?

A. Yes, sir; there was.

Q. Who was it produced the paper?

A. Mr. Emil Schalk.

Q. What names were on it?

A. Tack Bros.. Brewer, Burke & Co., and Dilworth.

Q. Tack Bros. for how much?

A. I think it was 6,000 barrels.

(CONTINUED TO-MORROW.)

Local News.—On our Seventh page will be found Local Intelligence, the Courts and Miscellaneous News Matter.